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THE EMPIRE STATE VOTE

WADSWORTH LEADS THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

THE CHANCES IN FAVOR OF ALL THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES—KELLY'S VOTE OVER 70,000—ADDITIONS TO THE REPUBLICAN STRENGTH IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The latest returns from the 60 counties in this State, while they reduce Mr. Cornell's plurality by a few hundred, show an apparent majority for the greater portion of the other candidates on the State ticket over their Democratic competitors. Mr. James W. Wadsworth, the Republican candidate for Controller, has received several thousand more votes than any of his colleagues, while Gen. Joseph B. Carr, the candidate for Secretary of State, comes next in point of majority. The other names on the ticket stand in the following order as regards the size of their vote: Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General; Nathan D. Wendell, Treasurer, and George G. Hoskins, Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Howard Soule's chances of success are not so good, but his defeat is by no means certain. Estimates based on last night's returns give Mr. Cornell 37,672 plurality. Additions to the vote of the remainder of the ticket are constantly increasing the pluralities, the present figures indicating that Mr. Hoskins has about 1,100 more votes than Mr. Potter, while Mr. Wadsworth has nearly 5,000 more than Mr. Olcott. Mr. Kelly's vote, as far as returned, foots up 70,263, while Mr. Harris Lewis, the Greenback candidate, has only received 7,182.

Three changes in the composition of the State Legislature are to be recorded, all of them in favor of the Republicans. Mr. Robert H. Strahan is elected to the Senate in the Eighth District, over John W. Browning, by 125 majority. Alpheus Potts, Republican, is elected from Sullivan County, and James E. Waterbury, Republican, beats his Democratic opponent in the Second District of Orange County. These changes make the next Senate consist of 25 Republicans and 7 Democrats, and give the Assembly 94 Republicans to 34 Democrats, the Republican majority on joint ballot being 78.

COUNTY AND TOWN VOTES.

NOTES OF THE CONTEST ON THE STATE TICKET—ADDITIONAL REPUBLICAN GAINS.

GLEN COVE, Nov. 6.—Birdsall's majority for Senator is over 2,000.

CORTLAND, Nov. 6.—In Cortland County Cornell has 1,120 over Robinson, and Hoskins has 1,205 over Potter. Remainder of State ticket has 1,200 majority.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 6.—The vote of Monroe County complete, except Perrinton, in the Second District, gives Cornell 3,596 majority over Robinson. The vote for Lieutenant-Governor complete, except Perrinton, Second District, gives Hoskins 2,393 over Potter. In other counties around here, Genesee gives Hoskins 1,019; Niagara, 527; Livingston, 985; Ontario, incomplete, 98 for Potter; Wayne, 817 for Potter; estimate of Second District of Perrinton, 75 for Cornell and 90 for Hoskins.

SAG HARBOR, Nov. 6.—My majority is 1,783; I carry every town.

E. A. CARPENTER.

AUBURN, Nov. 6.—Cornell's plurality in Cayuga County is 3,395. Hoskins's majority in the county is 3,200; Woodin, in entire district, 5,600.

MONTICELLO, Nov. 6.—A. Potts (Rep.) is elected Assemblyman in Sullivan County by 700 majority. The Republicans also elect their Sheriff and Superintendents.

OGDENSBURG, Nov. 6.—Cornell's majority in St. Lawrence County, with one district estimated, is 6,360. The rest of the Republican State ticket is 300 ahead.

LYONS, Nov. 6.—Cornell's vote in Wayne County is 5,013; Robinson's, is 3,456; Kelly's, 583; Hoskins's vote is 6,039; Potter's, 3,911. Lord's majority is 2,345. All the Republican candidates are elected.

TROY, Nov. 6.—Gen. Carr (Rep.) for Secretary of State, carries Rensselaer County by 300 and Washington County by 3061. Robinson's majority in Rensselaer County is 300. Cornell's majority in Washington County is 3243.

MIDDLETOWN, Nov. 6.—In Sullivan County the Republicans elect Potts Assemblyman by 539 majority, and George Hill Sheriff by over 100 majority. It is probable that Madden, (Rep.,) for Senator, has a majority of 2,600 in the Thirteenth District. Waterbury, (Rep.,) for Assemblyman in the Second District of Orange County, has a majority of 130. Robinson's majority in Sullivan County is 125. The rest of the ticket has 600 majority.

BATH, Nov. 6.—Steuben County gives Cornell 1,817 plurality; Hoskins, 1,417 plurality; Kelly, 835 votes, and Lewis, 824 votes.

AUBURN, Nov. 6.—Revised, and probably accurate, returns of Cayuga County give Hoskins 3,200 majority.

OSWEGO, Nov. 6.—Oswego County complete gives the following figures: Cornell, 7,450; Robinson, 3,703; Kelly, 1,313; Lewis, 1,096; Hoskins, 7,654; Potter, 4,602; Weiting, 1,339; Carr, 7,703; Beach, 4,556; McCann, 1,306; Wadsworth, 7,676; Olcott, 4,522; Shannon, 1,307; Wendell, 7,561; Mackin, 4,590; Winne, 1,296; Ward, 7,659; Schoonmaker, 4,609; Wright, 1,302; Soule, 7,629; Seymour, 4,680; Nagle, 1,291.

GOSHEN, Nov. 6.—Orange County, complete, except with two or three towns estimated, gives the following Republican majorities: Cornell over Robinson, 1,104; Hoskins, 708; Carr, 517; Wadsworth, 648; Ward, 618. Kelly received about 900 votes in the county.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 6.—Schenectady County gives Robinson about 100 majority. The remainder of the Democratic ticket receives about 200 majority.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

The following table shows the majorities for Governor in the several counties of the State, and the vote for Kelly (Bolting Democrat) and Harris (Greenbacker) in the counties from which returns have been received:

Counties.	—Majorities.— Cornell, Rep.	Robinson, Dem.	—Vote.— Kelly, Bolt'g Dem.	Lewis, Greenb'k
Albany	900	......	3200	......
Allegany	2500	......	300	......
Broome	1246	......	127	......
Cattaraugus	2879	......	500	1500
Cayuga	3395	......	1000	......
Chautauqua	3500	......	109	......
Chemung	......	60	483	1548
Chenango	1000	......	125	......
Clinton	1150	......	100	......
Columbia	1275	......	126	......
Cortland	1120	......	300	75
Delaware	500	......	......	......
Dutchess	1700	......	500	......
Erie	3162	......	275	......
Essex	1300	......	......	......
Franklin	1250	......	25	1500
Fulton	917	......	70	......
Genesee	1031	......	216	109
Greene	......	1062	263	......
Hamilton	......	200	......	......
Herkimer	875	......	250	......
Jefferson	1254	......	100	......
Kings	......	11607	5659	......
Lewis	300	......	......	......
Livingston	1025	......	......	......
Madison	1500	......	......	......
Monroe	3671	......	2085	513
Montgomery	1079	......	316	......
New-York	......	18771	42270	......
Niagara	1046	......	556	......
Oneida	863	......	675	......
Onondaga	4646	......	1325	......
Ontario	847	......	407	......
Orange	1104	......	893	......
Orleans	1778	......	379	......
Oswego	3747	......	1313	1096
Otsego	......	40	75	......
Putnam	623	......	100	......
Queens	......	900	......	......
Rensselaer	......	600	1400	......
Richmond	......	828	528	......
Rockland	......	307	89	17
St. Lawrence	6360	......	30	......
Saratoga	1800	......	100	......
Schenectady	......	100	250	......
Schoharie	......	1350	......	......
Schuyler	800	......	......	......
Seneca	191	......	......	......
Steuben	1817	......	835	824
Suffolk	299	......	......	......
Sullivan	......	125	......	......
Tioga	875	......	25	......
Tompkins	1000	......	......	......
Ulster	413	......	1600	......
Warren	500	......	......	......
Washington	3243	......	500	......
Wayne	1557	......	583	......
Westchester	......	800	......	......
Wyoming	1334	......	60	......
Yates	1040	......	150	......
Total	74512	36840	70263	7182

Cornell's plurality, 37,672.

HOSKINS AND WADSWORTH.

The following table shows the majorities by counties for the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor and Controller. The figures are from actual returns from the various counties, with three exceptions, where it is believed the vote has been accurately estimated. It will evidently require the official count to determine the result, though Mr. Hoskins has an apparent majority of 1,166, and Mr. Wadsworth leads his opponent by 4,559:

	Hoskins.	Potter.	Wadsworth.	Olcott.
Albany	......	1000	......	1000
Allegany	2400	......	2400	......
Broome	1343	......	1343	......
Cattaraugus	3000	......	3000	......
Cayuga	3200	......	3200	......
Chautauqua	4160	......	4240	......
Chemung	300	......	300	......
Chenango	1300	......	1300	......
Clinton	1000	......	1000	......
Columbia	1318	......	1352	......
Cortland	1205	......	1201	......
Delaware	650	......	650	......
Dutchess	1650	......	6110	......
Erie	2387	......	2387	......
Essex	1350	......	1350	......
Franklin	1500	......	1500	......
Fulton	950	......	950	......
Genesee	1150	......	1150	......
Greene	......	900	......	900
Hamilton	......	......	......	......
Herkimer	1125	......	1125	......
Jefferson	1642	......	1611	......
Kings	......	11645	......	11645
Lewis	40	......	40	......
Livingston	985	......	1833	......
Madison	1800	......	1800	......
Monroe	2483	......	2797	......
Montgomery	......	300	......	300
New-York	......	48652	......	46963
Niagara	613	......	613	......
Oneida	1420	......	1650	......
Onondaga	4300	......	4300	......
Ontario	500	......	599	......
Orange	708	......	781	......
Orleans	1501	......	1978	......
Oswego	3987	......	3162	......
Otsego	95	......	90	......
Putnam	625	......	625	......
Queens	......	3065	......	3065
Rensselaer	......	750	......	750
Richmond	......	933	......	933
Rockland	......	350	......	350
St. Lawrence	6390	......	6390	......
Saratoga	1400	......	1741	......
Schenectady	......	200	......	200
Schoharie	......	1500	......	1500
Schuyler	748	......	748	......
Seneca	......	170	......	170
Steuben	1417	......	1500	......
Suffolk	350	......	350	......
Sullivan	......	600	......	600
Tioga	960	......	996	......
Tompkins	594	......	810	......
Ulster	......	321	......	321
Warren	33	......	33	......
Washington	3400	......	3414	......
Wayne	2900	......	3030	......
Westchester	......	350	......	350
Wyoming	1483	......	1483	......
Yates	1040	......	1164	......
Total	71462	70236	73606	69047

The full votes received from about one-half of the counties in the State, and majorities received from the remaining counties, show that Gen. Joseph B. Carr for Secretary of State has received a vote second only that of Mr. Wadsworth for Controller, who leads the ticket. Hamilton Ward, for Attorney-General, comes next; Nathan Wendell, for Treasurer, next, while George G. Hoskins for Lieutenant-Governor is next to the last—Howard Soule—whose vote for State Engineer is the smallest.

INDIANA PEACE-MAKERS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—A conference of leading Indiana Democrats was held last night at Indianapolis to discuss the present aspect of affairs. Speeches were made by Gov. Hendricks and Senator Voorhees, advising that the efforts of the Indiana Democracy should be directed toward bridging over the chasm between John Kelly, as the leader of Tammany, and the regular Democracy of New-York State. Others expressed opposite views, but eventually the views of Hendricks and Voorhees prevailed, and the Executive Committee were intrusted with the duty of transmitting such fraternal messages to the New-York leaders as should have a soothing effect and tend to bring harmony out of discord. Mr. Hendricks himself, when questioned as to the bearing of the elections upon the future of politics, declined to say anything except that the result in New-York showed that, when united, the Democrats in that State were in the majority.

RESULTS OF THE CITY ELECTION.

THE OFFICES EACH PARTY SECURED—NAMES OF THOSE ELECTED.

The results of the City election show that of the 32 offices to be filled Tammany captured 10, Anti-Tammany 12, and the Republicans 10, but the lucrative and important offices fall largely to the Anti-Tammany party. They elected the Sheriff, the County Clerk, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, 2 Coroners, 2 Alderman at Large, and 5 District Aldermen. Tammany elected 1 Marine Court Judge—who, however, received a large vote outside of his party—3 Aldermen at Large, and 6 District Aldermen. The Republicans elected 1 Marine Court Judge, 1 Coroner, 1 Alderman at Large, 5 District Aldermen, and 2 Civil Justices. Tammany with its 9 Aldermen will only require 3 more votes to control the board. Of the 24 Assemblymen, Tammany elected 11, the Republicans 8, and Anti-Tammany 5. Some corrections must be made in the list of Assemblymen already published. In the Sixth District, Patrick O'Connor, the Tammany candidate, has been elected, and not John Simpson, the Republican, and in the Fifteenth District, Michael J. Dougherty, the Tammany nominee, is the successful candidate. In the Third District, William H. McIntyre, and not George P. Gibbs is elected, and in the Fourteenth, James Costello and not Murtha J. Strain. The name of the Assemblyman in the Sixteenth District is Edward Hogan, and not McDolan. A further examination of the returns in the Eighth Senatorial District shows that Mr. Robert H. Strahan, the Republican candidate, has been elected, his majority over John W. Browning being 125. The following is a list of the County and City officers elected:

Sheriff	*Peter Bowe.*
County Clerk	*William A. Butler.*
Justice—Common Pleas	*Miles Beach.*
Justices—Marine Court	David McAdam, GRANVILLE P. HAWES.
Coroners	*Thomas C. Knox, G. N. Herrman,* JOHN H. BRADY.
Aldermen at Large	Patrick Keenan, William Sauer, James J. Slevin, *Nicholas Haughton, Bennett W. Ellison,* WILLIAM WADE.
First District Aldermen	William P. Kirk, Thomas Shells, *Jeremiah Murphy.*
Second District Aldermen	JOHN W. JACOBUS, JOHN J. MORRIS, *John Cavanagh.*
Third District Aldermen	*Bernard Kenney, Joseph Strack,* FREDERICK FINCK.
Fourth District Aldermen	*Robert Hall, Robert Foster, Frederick R. Helbig.*
Fifth District Aldermen	HENRY C. PERLEY, JOHN MCCLAVE, *Matthew J. Coggy.*
Aldermen, 23d and 24th Wards	Henry Haffen.
Civil Justice, 7th District	J. C. JULIUS LANGBEIN.
Civil Justice, 10th District	JAMES R. ANGEL.

The Anti-Tammany men are in italics, the Tammany in roman, and Republicans in SMALL CAPITALS.

THE CITY VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

The following is the total vote cast in this City for State officers:

FOR GOVERNOR.

A. B. Cornell..........46135
L. Robinson..........64906
John Kelly..........42270

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

George G. Hoskins..........50023
Clarkson N. Potter..........98675

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Joseph L. Carr..........49786
Allen C. Beach..........98135

FOR CONTROLLER.

James S. Wadsworth..........51094
Frederic P. Olcott..........98057

FOR TREASURER.

Nathan D. Wendell..........50209
James Mackin..........98408

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Hamilton Ward..........75320
A. Schoonmaker..........69721

FOR STATE ENGINEER.

Howard Soule..........47465
Horatio Seymour, Jr..........99209

OTHER STATES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BUTLER'S MAJORITY NEARLY 60,000—A ROUSING REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The official returns, which come pouring in from all parts of the State, indicate that the majority for Samuel Butler for State Treasurer on the Republican ticket will be nearer 60,000 than 50,000. This evening the following congratulatory address was issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6, 1879.

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania:

The State Committee tenders to every Republican in the State, and to all others who aided in securing the victory of Nov. 4, thanks and congratulations. You have given the greatest majority ever cast in Pennsylvania for a Republican candidate, save that given to Gen. Grant in 1872, and you have done this in a campaign the seeming apathy of which at first alarmed the timid and the doubtful. You have given Pennsylvania a proud place in the phalanx of States demanding that our revived prosperity shall not be destroyed; that our currency shall not be debased; that the public credit shall not be tarnished, and that the rights and privileges of the citizens shall not be crushed out. All this you have done by your stern protest against continuing in power the Democratic Party, which assails prosperity by colluding with foreign capital to break down American labor and home industries; that seeks to destroy a sound financial policy and substitute a crazy theory of paper currency; that prostrates public credit through State, corporate, and municipal repudiation, thereby leading certainly to the repudiation of our national debt, and that suppresses by violence in the Southern States those rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, without security for which Governments are contemptible and existence is a curse. By your voice these wrongs and dangers to the nation have been averted, and the rights of all our citizens will be redeemed.

F. C. HOOLEN, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The following official majorities have been received to-day: Lebanon County—Butler, 1,486; Fayette County—Barr, 355; Delaware County—Butler, 1,475; Cambria County—Barr, 608; Washington County—Butler, 531; Jefferson County—Butler, 254; Potter County—Butler, 130; Union County—Butler, 597; Franklin County—Butler, 488; Lancaster County—Butler, 6,421; Berks County—Barr, 2,833; Cumberland County—Barr, 481; Wyoming County—Butler, 1; Bucks County—Butler, 238; Wayne County—Barr, 125; Sullivan County—Barr, 150; Bedford County—Barr, 2; Fulton County—Barr, 237; York County—Barr, 1,195; Erie County—Barr, 2,037.

In 50 out of the 67 counties in Pennsylvania the vote cast on Tuesday has been officially counted, and Mr. Butler's majority reaches 47,021. The 17 counties to be heard from officially gave, last year, a Republican majority of 11,951. It is estimated that Republican gains in these counties will give Mr. Butler 60,000 majority.

CONNECTICUT.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE VOTE—NET REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF 2,613.

HARTFORD, Nov. 6.—A comparison of the Republican vote Tuesday in the 11 Senatorial districts of the State shows that it was larger by 2,500 than the vote polled for Senators in the same districts two years ago, and in excess, also, of the vote cast for Governor last Fall. It is an exceptionally large vote, and dispels the idea that the Republicans have anything to fear in an "off year" in politics in Connecticut. The average Republican majority in the 11 districts is 3,287, and the Democratic majority 674, a net Republican majority of 2,613. In the same districts last year the net Republican majority for Governor was only 71. Full returns of members-elect of the Legislature show that the Republicans have 11 majority in the Senate and 81 in the House. Hon. Dwight Marcy, of Vernon, is the only candidate named for Speaker, and will undoubtedly be chosen.

MARYLAND.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY OF 21,543 FOR HAMILTON.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—The morning papers give full official returns from nearly all the counties of the State, with the exception of a few precincts, which will not affect the result either way more than a few hundred votes. The *Sun* gives the following majorities on the vote for Governor: Hamilton's (Dem.) majorities—Ann Arundel, 1,762; Baltimore City, 11,274; Baltimore County, 2,640; Caroline, 500; Carroll, 300; Cecil, 400; Harford, 900; Howard, 500; Kent, 700; Montgomery, 400; Prince George's, 100; Queen Anne's, 600; Talbot, 237; Washington, 130; Wicomico, 1,000; Worcester, 800; Calvert, 49. Total majority, 22,292.

For Gary, (Rep.)—Allegany, 200; Charles, 100; Dorchester, 40; Frederick, 300; Garrett, 23; Somerset, 27; St. Mary's, 59. Total, 749. Net majority for Hamilton, 21,543. The Legislature will stand: Senate—Democrats, 19; Republicans, 5; Independent Democrats, 2. House of Delegates, probably—Democrats, 66; Republicans, 18; Democratic majority on joint ballot, 60.

VIRGINIA.

NOT A CLEAN SWEEP, THOUGH THE READJUSTERS STILL CLAIM A MAJORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.—The following is the *Dispatch's* summary of returns, nearly all of which are official: House of Delegates—The Conservative Debt-payers have elected 41 members, the White Republican Debt-payers 2, and the Colored Republican Debt-payers 3, with 1 not heard from officially, but certainly elected. Total, 47, with an equal chance for 5 others. Senate—The Conservative Debt-payers have elected 15, Republican Debt-payers 3, and Independent Debt-payers 1. Total, 19, with an equal chance for 3 others.

On the question of organization of the House by the Conservatives, it is quite certain that among the Conservative Readjusters there are not fewer than 13, and probably 15, who will go with their own party on all issues except that of the McCulloch bill. This, with the Conservative Debt-payers elected, will give the Conservatives the control of the House of Delegates. At the Readjusters' head-quarters it is claimed that enough is known to narrow the hopes of the Readjusters on the one side, and the fears of the Funders on the other, of a clean sweep. The Readjusters, however, still maintain that they have 23 Senators out of 40, and 56 Delegates out of 100.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 6.—Official returns from Pineville Precinct, Powhatan County, give Dr. A. Whitehead and Nevison Lewis, Readjuster candidates, for the Legislature, and Major Joseph Walker, Readjuster candidate for the Senate, large majorities over the Funder nominees. D. E. H. Smith (Rep.-Funder) for the House of Delegates, from Dinwiddie County, is elected over Dr. E. C. Powell (Readjuster) by a majority of 888 votes.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 6.—The Commissioners of Election of Norfolk County to-day canvassed the vote for Senator, and gave a certificate of election to Griffith (Debt-payer.)

NEBRASKA.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF 15,000—NEARLY ALL THE REPUBLICAN JUDGES ELECTED—TRIFLING GREENBACK VOTE.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6.—No returns from the elections in this State were received here until yesterday. The returns last evening show that the Republicans elect Cobb Supreme Judge by 15,000 majority over Wakely, Democrat. Cobb carries Douglas County, Wakely's home, by 5,000 majority, while in Lancaster County, his own home, he has 1,876 majority. University Regents Carson and Gannett, Republicans, are elected by the usual party vote. Gannett was cut severely in one or two counties by persons opposed to his religious views, he being a liberal. In Douglas, his home county, he had a majority of 600. Carron polled the full Republican vote. His own county, Nemaha, gives him 600 majority. The returns on District Judges elect Pound in the First, Weaver in the Second, Savage in the Third, Post in the Fourth, Gadlin in the Fifth, and Barnes in the Sixth—all Republicans except Savage, whose majority over the Republican nominee will be 1,200. Lancaster County, in which the State capital is situated, rolls up tremendous Republican majorities. Omaha and Douglas County elect a Republican Treasurer, Clerk, Surveyor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Coroner. The Democrats get the remaining county officers. The vote on the State ticket shows 500 to 600 Republican majority in Douglas County. The Greenback vote throughout the State was trifling. It is now doubtful whether the party carries a single county or county office, and it is certain no county will go Greenback on the State ticket.

KANSAS.

GENERAL INCREASE OF THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES—LIGHT VOTE AND LITTLE INTEREST.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 6.—The returns from the State are meagre. A very light Greenback vote has been polled, though in one or two places Greenback candidates are elected. Otherwise the Republicans have generally increased their majorities. General apathy caused only a light vote to be polled.

MISSISSIPPI.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 6.—By the official count, the Democrats of Warren County elect a State Senator and members of the Legislature. The Republicans elect nearly all the county officers. Madison County elects a Democratic Senator and two Democrats and one Independent to the Legislature. The rest of the Democratic ticket is elected.

GEN. GRANT'S PROGRAMME.

THE EX-PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND REUNION AT ALBANY.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Indianapolis says that Capt. Holloway, who is now in Galena, Ill., telegraphs that Gen. Grant will be in Indianapolis between Dec. 10 and 15. The change of date is necessary, because of Gen. Grant's desire to attend the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland at Albany, N. Y., on Dec. 20.

A general meeting of committees of the City Council, soldiers' organizations, and citizens was held here to-night to arrange for the reception of Gen. Grant. Col. R. M. Moore presided. A committee of forty was selected to name an executive committee of ten to make all arrangements. The time for Gen. Grant's visit has not yet been fixed, but he is expected to arrive about the 26th inst.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—Gen. Grant was interviewed at Galena to-day. He expressed himself to your correspondent as being very much amused at statements telegraphed abroad that he had a mysterious message to communicate to the people of the United States. He emphatically stated that the first intimation he had received of the matter was through the press, and that there was no truth in it.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

A CONSULTATION AT WASHINGTON—GARFIELD FAVORED BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Governor-elect Foster, Gen. Garfield, and Col. Grosvenor, of Ohio, have been here for several days in consultation with the President and Secretary Sherman in relation to the Ohio Senatorship. The President, Secretary Sherman, and Governor-elect Foster favor Garfield's election, and are confident that he will be chosen to succeed Senator Thurman. While Garfield is admitted to be stronger than either of the several gentlemen who are competing for the office, it is certain that he will encounter determined opposition, and some of his opponents are predicting that he will not be elected. Messrs. Foster, Grosvenor, and Garfield will leave here to-morrow for Ohio, and will at once begin a canvass among the members of the Legislature in Garfield's interest. It is understood that they will carry with them to Ohio documentary evidence showing that Garfield is preferred by the President and Secretary Sherman.

ANOTHER COURT-MARTIAL FOR RENO.

AGAIN CALLED TO ACCOUNT FOR INTOXICATION AND INDECENT CONDUCT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 6.—Major Marcus A. Reno, of the Seventh United States Cavalry, is in trouble again. Gen. Terry, commanding this department, has detailed a court-martial, none of whose members are below the rank of Major, to meet at Fort Meade, Dakota Territory, Nov. 24, for the trial of Major Reno for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The specifications are not accessible, but it is understood that the conduct referred to consisted in being intoxicated at the house of Post-trader Farnsoaw, at Fort Meade, and in behaving with great indecency toward the trader's wife. It is said that Reno was chastised by an officer of the Seventh. It will be remembered that Major Reno was tried for a similar offense in 1877, and dismissed the service. President Hayes modified his sentence to suspension for two years, and he accordingly reported for duty to Gen. Terry last Spring, and was assigned to duty at Fort Meade, where the present trouble occurred.

THE FLOODS IN JAMAICA.

GREAT DAMAGE TO THE ROADS—NEARLY 100 LIVES LOST.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 30.—The floods have subsided and the rains ceased, but they have done an immense amount of damage to the roads of the country, which it will take months to repair. Nearly 100 lives have been lost by the floods, chiefly at the east end of the island. The coffee crop has suffered heavily by the rain.

Dr. Tozer, the new Bishop of Jamaica, and formerly Bishop of New-Zealand, has arrived here.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP RACE.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—The race for the Liverpool Autumn Cup came off to-day at the Liverpool Autumn meeting, and was won by Lord Hastings's 4-year-old ch. c. Master Kildare. Lord Hartington's 5-year-old ch. m. Rylstone came in second, and Mr. F. Davis's 3-year-old ch. c. Sunburn third. The betting just before the race was twelve to one against Master Kildare, eleven to two against Rylstone, and eight to one against Simbe. Eleven horses ran. Mr. J. T. Best's 5-year old Peter, who was favorite in the betting by ten to three against him, was not placed.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

TORONTO, Nov. 6.—A special cable dispatch from London to the *Globe* says: "The prospectus of the Canada Central Railway has been issued, inviting subscriptions for 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds amounting to £500,000. The price is placed at £98 10s. per cent. The bonds are redeemable in 20 years, and the Canadian Government guarantees the interest. The subscription-list closes on Friday."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—The Rhode Island Woman's Suffrage Association held its annual meeting to-day. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Chase was re-elected President. Addresses were made by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and others.

TREMONT TEMPLE TO BE REPAIRED.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—The Tremont Temple Association met this afternoon and passed resolutions authorizing the Directors to expend $100,000 in repairs to the Tremont Temple made necessary by the fire of last August.

NO MORE FREE CATTLE FOR CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—The time fixed by the decree of Nov. 3, 1877, for the importation duty free of female cattle intended for breeding purposes having expired, the Treasury has ordered the Custom-*house to resume the collection of duties on such* cattle.

INDIANA EDITORS INDICTED FOR LIBEL.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 6.—The Grand Jury to-day returned two indictments for criminal libel against William C. Ball and Spencer F. Ball, editors and proprietors of the Terre Haute *Evening Gazette.* The alleged libel was against the editor of the *Saturday Evening Ledger,* of this city.

RHODE ISLAND'S THANKSGIVING DAY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—Gov. Van Zandt has issued a proclamation naming Thursday, 27th inst., to be observed as a day of thanksgiving.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

FACTS AND TALK FROM THE EAST.

CONTINUED UNEASINESS IN TURKEY—BEACONSFIELD'S POLICY DISCUSSED—MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News,* after stating that the report that the British fleet would proceed to the Gulf of Smyrna had caused embarrassment there, proceeds as follows: "People say that if the Sultan removes Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, Minister of the Interior, and other Ministers, in consequence of the menacing position of the Beaconsfield Government, it would be a diplomatic defeat for Russia difficult to support. To prevent this by sustaining the Sultan in his present choice of Ministers, a counter-demonstration in a military direction by Russia might be considered necessary. I believe that no steps have thus far been taken toward any military movement, and it will be the business of diplomacy to render such steps unnecessary.

"The *Novoe Vremya* says: 'Evidently Lord Beaconsfield's ministry aims either at a peaceful change of Turkish Ministers, which would practically place the Turkish central authority in England's hands, or at an open rupture, threatening Constantinople with serious danger in either case.'

"The *Golos* refers to the change in Lord Beaconsfield's policy in which he lately professed to maintain the integrity and independence of Turkey. It says: 'The presence of the British fleet in the Gulf of Smyrna will open the eyes of Europe to the real cause, namely, England's implacable hatred of Russia, exhibited by the British Ministers at every convenient and inconvenient opportunity.'"

A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to London, having promised Lord Salisbury, the British Foreign Secretary, that the reforms insisted on by England shall be duly carried out, the British Government has countermanded the dispatch of the squadron to Vourlah. The Porte, while avoiding precipitate action, is now deliberating upon the early execution of the reforms."

A London dispatch to the Liverpool *Courier* states that England merely postponed the dispatch of the fleet, notifying Turkey that the fleet would proceed unless substantial action in the direction of reform be taken by a fixed date, which date the correspondent does not give.

A later dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company says that Lord Salisbury, in consenting to countermand the dispatch of the squadron, stipulated for the fulfillment of certain conditions by the Porte.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says: "All the accounts from Constantinople unite in testifying to the consternation prevailing in the Palace and at the Porte at the step taken by Sir Austen Layard, the British Ambassador."

The Central News Association asserts that it is officially informed that the dispatch of the British squadron to Vourlah has not been countermanded, but that Admiral Hornby has telegraphed that he is delayed at Malta by the unseaworthiness of the Temeraire.

The Turkish Consul-General at Pesth has been empowered to formally contradict the sensational report that England had sent an ultimatum to Turkey, and to declare that the relations between Turkey and England will be on as friendly a footing in the future as in the past.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Malta reports that the departure of Admiral Hornby's squadron for Vourlah has been postponed for 10 days.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Standard* says: "The Russian General, Lamokin, has been superceded in Central Asia, and is expected at Tiflis shortly. His reiterated defeats by the Turcomans has cost him his position."

The *Post's* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs: "The movements of the Austrian fleet are considered here to confirm the report that Austria is co-operating with England in the endeavor to enforce the execution of the treaty of Berlin."

ROME, Nov. 6.—The *Fanfulla* (newspaper) announces that all the Ottoman Ambassadors have been instructed to deny the report of an understanding between Turkey and Russia.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The *Times,* in its leader this morning, confirms the statement that the British fleet will not go to Vourlah. The Porte has given positive assurances that it will no longer delay the execution of the reforms. Musurus Pasha visited Lord Salisbury Tuesday to express regret at the misunderstanding. He assured Lord Salisbury that there was no change in the Porte's foreign policy. He said the Sultan was very desirous to carry out the reforms, and, also, that it would be feasible to appoint Baker Pasha commander of the Armenian *Gendarmerie.* Lord Salisbury, in reply, said the British Government could admit of no further delay, and, in its opinion, the Turkish Empire was falling to pieces under the present indolent conduct of affairs, but considering his [Musurus Pasha's] assurances, the Government would hold its hand.

THE IRISH LAND TROUBLES.

SEEKING TO ESTABLISH A PEASANT PROPRIETARY—MR. LOWTHER'S REPORT TO THE CABINET.

DUBLIN, Nov. 6.—The Irish Land League has adopted the address drafted at the meeting of the National Land League here on Tuesday last, calling on the farmers for practical assistance in the efforts making toward securing the soil of Ireland for those who cultivate it, with a view to the establishment of a peasant proprietary.

Owing to the arrangements for Mr. Parnell's American tour, it will be impossible for him to carry out his programme of visiting the Irish in the large constituencies in Great Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says: "A long report by the Right Hon. James Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was presented to the Cabinet yesterday, concerning the condition of affairs in Ireland. Mr. Lowther was called on to participate in the deliberations of the Cabinet."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—There was a riot at Exeter early this morning in connection with the Guy Fawkes celebration. A mob assembled in the yard of the Cathedral around a bonfire, and attempted to demolish a "hoarding" or inclosure, erected to protect the City Bank. The riot act was read and a company of infantry called out, who fixed bayonets and loaded with ball. The sight of these proceedings, and a free use of the policemen's staves, cleared the yard in about an hour. Several arrests were made, and the streets were patrolled until daylight.

The Paris *Pais,* the organ of the Elysée, expresses the opinion that there will be no change in the Government for a long time, and declares that all that has been said on the subject is purely imaginary.

The Manchester *Guardian's* correspondent at Paris says: "President Grévy has commuted the sentences of five culprits who were condemned to death, including the notorious assassins Abadie and Gilles. The President is averse to capital punishment, and this looks like its practical abolition."

Some French newspapers give rumors of a projected matrimonial alliance between Prince Thomas of Savoy (brother of the Queen of Italy) and the daughter of the Crown Prince of Germany.

The Prince of Roumania has conferred upon Archibald Forbes, the famous newspaper war correspondent, the order of the Star of Roumania for his participation in the Russo-Turkish campaign.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Paris says: "Prince Jerome Napoleon seems to have abandoned his expectant rôle and to be decidedly taking the airs of a competitor for the Presidency or the Empire. He has surrounded himself with a complete diplomatic household, including M. Brunet, an ex-Navy Captain, who accompanied the Princess Clotilde when she left France on the fall of the Empire, as Secretary."

A Paris dispatch to the *Daily News* says: "The statement of the *Gaulois* that M. Andrieux has resigned as Prefect of the Paris Police is declared, by a note communicated to the press, to be purely false."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* reports that if Prince Hohenlohe accepts the Vice-Chancellorship, Count Stolberg will be appointed Ambassador to Vienna and Prince Reuss will go to Paris in the same capacity.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Vienna says Midhat Pasha persists in resigning the Governorship of Syria.

A dispatch from Berlin to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "It is stated that the post of Foreign Secretary, made vacant by the death of Herr Von Bülow, has been offered to Prince Hohenlohe, the present German Ambassador to Paris, who would simultaneously be appointed Imperial Vice-Chancellor. It is understood that Herr Von Stolberg, the present Vice-Chancellor, concurs in this arrangement, but it is not yet known whether Prince Hohenlohe will accept."

A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says: "The sale of the Russian St. Petersburg *Gazette* is forbidden in the streets of towns in Germany on account of several articles entitled 'German Women,' which are full of insults to the German nation."

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.—The official newspaper gives notice of a decision of the Council of Ministers, approved by the Emperor, embodying the report of the Governor-General of Moscow, announcing that the Provinces of Kalouga, Toula, and Riazan are placed under the operation of the imperial ukase establishing martial law. The nomination of officers in municipalities and in courts of justice, except Judges, is transferred to the Governor-General.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—A decree will appear in the *Official Journal* to-morrow, 7th, convoking the Chambers on the 27th inst.

M. Bertrand Milcent, Republican member of the Chamber of Deputies, is dead.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.—The *Golos* declares that it is time for Russia to offer the Poles the hand of friendship, and thus secure such allies in Germany and Austria that no Austro-German alliance will be dangerous to Russia.

PRAGUE, Nov. 6.—The Evangelical Provincial Church of Bohemia, and the German Evangelical Community of this city, have adopted a resolution protesting against the accusations made by foreign missionaries and some English journals that intolerance is displayed toward Protestants in Bohemia. They declare that this charge is founded upon misrepresentations, and that the Protestants of Bohemia must most energetically repel attempts at agitation proceeding from abroad, and which are calculated to disturb the public peace.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—In order to neutralize the stronghold of Belefort on the French frontier, a fortified camp is to be constructed at New-Breisach, near the left bank of the Rhine. Upper Silesia, Schwarzburg, and other indigent parts of the Empire are threatened with famine in consequence of bad harvests.

PESTH, Nov. 6.—Count Zichy has been appointed by the upper house of the Hungarian Diet a member of its Finance Committee. Count Ludolf, who was Count Zichy's predecessor as Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Turkey, will succeed him at that post.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.—The Hon. Edward F. Noyes, the United States Minister to France, has arrived here on his way to Egypt.

MADRID, Nov. 6.—The Chamber of Deputies have adopted the Message relating to the King's marriage.

A majority of the committee of the Senate favor the Government's Abolition bill.

ILLNESS OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says Prince Bismarck's physician has just returned from Varzin. His report of the Prince's condition does not allay the alarming rumors lately current.

GEN. JOSEPH HOOKER'S FUNERAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY AT CINCINNATI—THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE LAST CEREMONIES.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—The body of Gen. Hooker and its escort reached here at 9:20 o'clock to-night, and they were met at the Little Miami Depot by Gen. Dickinson, Mayor Jacob, and other members of the committee of soldiers and citizens. Lieut. McNeil, United States Artillery, with his guard, who had accompanied the body, was relieved by Lieut. Buckhardt, of the Thirteenth Infantry, with eight men from Newport Barracks. The body was taken from the baggage-car and placed in a common undertaker's wagon, the casket being too heavy for an ordinary hearse, and was driven to the Second Presbyterian Church, where it lay in state until 1 o'clock to-morrow, the hour fixed for the burial. The church has been prepared for the reception of the body, with draped flags and floral offerings.

The final arrangements for the funeral are in the hands of a committee appointed at a meeting to-day of representatives of the soldiers and citizens, ex-Army officers, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Boards of Councilmen and Aldermen, and the Chamber of Commerce. This committee is composed of Gen. Dickinson, Chairman; Col. Armstrong, Mayor McClurg, Major Fox, Col. Max Mosler, Charles C. Jacobs, Major J. Morgan, Col. L. M. Dayton, Col. A. E. Jones, Major Jacob, Col. R. M. Moore, Gen. A. T. Goshorn, Col. L. H. Bond, and Gen. H. G. Kennett.

The body will, for the present, be placed in the family vault of W. S. Groesbeck, brother-in-law of Gen. Hooker, at Spring Grove, three miles from the city. The funeral ceremony will be marked by the greatest simplicity. There will be no services at the cemetery, and, it is reported to-night, no firing over the grave, as the cemetery authorities will not allow it. The Board of Fire Commissioners have been requested to toll the bells as the funeral cortège passes, and various public buildings, hotels, &c., will display flags at half-mast. Gen. Dickinson, who served as Adjutant-General on Gen. Hooker's staff, will be Grand Marshal of the procession, which will be composed as follows: Grand Marshal and staff, Grand Army of the Republic, Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Association, Associations of the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Ohio, and First and Second Kentucky Regiments; Veteran Military Association, Society of ex-Army and Navy Officers, the First Regiment, National Guard; the Covington Light Guards, Brown Guards, of the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton; the Guard of Honor, consisting of United States troops; the body of Gen. Hooker, followed by his friends; Major-Gen. Augur and staff, Gov. Bishop and staff, city, county, and United States officers. The pall-bearers will be Gens. J. D. Cox, M. F. Force, A. Hickenlooper, Durbin Ward, F. W. Moore, W. H. Baldwin, J. H. Bates, Thomas L. Young, H. B. Banning, Cols. N. L. Anderson, R. M. Moore, John Kennett, A. E. Jones, L. H. Bond, Majors J. A. Remley, and A. T. Goshorn. All the public offices will be closed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in L. H. Clough's furniture manufactory, at Concord, N. H., Thursday morning, damaged the building to the extent of $1,500. The damage to furniture and machinery by water will reach some thousands of dollars; insurance, $7,600. Several firemen were injured, though none seriously, by the falling of the roof.

The retail store of Kingan & Co.'s pork and meat packing house, Indianapolis, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss on the building and contents is $10,000; fully covered by insurance.

Fire Wednesday night destroyed all the out-buildings connected with the Provincial Penitentiary at Halifax, Nova Scotia. The main prison escaped damage.

A five-tenement-house in River-street, Woonsocket, R. I., owned by Albert Elwell, was burned Wednesday night. Loss, $2,200; insured.

The house and out-buildings of Isaac Spofford, in Brownfield, Me., were burned to-day. Spofford perished in the flames.

DIED IN A LOCK-UP.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—William Lacey was found dead in the Westerly lock-up last night. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from causes unknown.

RACING ON THE BICYCLE.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—The second day of the 60-hour bicycle race closed at 1 P. M., with the following scores: Terront, 340 miles; Cann, 241 miles; S. Harrison, 227 miles; G. Harrison, 231 miles; Robinson, 200 miles; Murphy, 159 miles.

THE WORK OF CRIMINALS

THE BRIDGEPORT WIFE-MURDER.

M'AULIFFE'S CONDUCT AFTER ARREST—ILL-WISHES FOR A DRUNKEN SPOUSE—THEORY OF THE DEFENSE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 6.—The McAuliffe trial was resumed this morning. Chief of Police Marsh testified that he saw the prisoner when he was first brought to the station-house before the death of his wife. When told he was charged with a serious assault, the accused replied, "I wish to God she was dead; she annoys the life of me; she drinks every dollar I can earn." When informed that she was dead, he said, "The devil mind her; I done nothing to her." The witness saw two pools of blood 10 inches in length, one near the bed and the other near a trunk; knew deceased to be a habitual excessive drinker. Officer Lockwood was placed in a cell between those occupied by the father and the son on the night of the homicide, and heard a conversation between them. The boy said, "You'll get life for this, won't you?" The father replied: "What do I know about it?"

To Officer Arnold, McAuliffe denied having inflicted the injury, saying his wife cut her head by falling on a trunk. Mrs. Baker, an occupant of the same house, saw the victim lying upon the floor an hour before her death, and she was then very weak. The statement of the deceased to this witness as to how her injuries were received was excluded. Officer Daily testified to arresting McAuliffe, who denied killing his wife; he afterward said he did not care a ——, and would just as lief hang as not; his wife was drunk all the time and squandered his earnings, and he would be willing to pay $10 for her funeral. The prisoner at the time was much excited. Witness knew the accused, and he was usually peaceable and quiet, while his wife was drunken. Thomas Riley testified that he called at the house on the morning of the murder; Mrs. McAuliffe was drunk at that time; she had a bottle of whisky in her possession. Riley also testified to seeing McAuliffe fixing a stovepipe with a case-knife. With the exception of the evidence of the chemist who examined the red spots upon the knife, the evidence for the State was here closed. Dr. Shattuck, for the defense, testified that when he arrived at McAuliffe's house Dr. Busch was probing the wound, but making no effort to check the hemorrhage; witness applied cold water, and stopped the bleeding; the witness classed intoxication as a very probable immediate cause of death, but on cross-examination admitted that the usual evidences of alcoholic narcotism was lacking. All the experts having agreed that the bleeding of the wound could easily have been stopped, the defense will claim that death was hastened by probing and improper surgical attention. The evidence will probably be concluded on Friday.

OTHER PHASES OF CRIME.

PAINE'S DEFALCATIONS—A $200,000 BURGLARY AT KENNETT SQUARE, PENN.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 6.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the American Linen Mill, yesterday, an expert was employed to examine the accounts of the late Treasurer, Walter Paine, third. It is stated that since 1875 Paine's actual defalcation, exclusive of cotton speculations, amounts to about $54,000, while the total loss to the mill, including that from cotton speculations, amounts to $156,000. The investigation showed that Paine had carried the balance to his own account since 1858, or since the reorganization of the mill for the production of print cloths. Milton Reed, counsel for the mill, stated at the meeting that Paine said to him at Quebec that the Board of Directors knew nothing of his defalcations.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Samuel H. Creech, Jr., a member of the Suffolk Bar, residing at at No. 300 Columbus-avenue, on returning home last night was informed by his wife that several articles had been stolen, and that she thought the thief was still in the house. Together they proceeded to their sleeping-room, and there discovered a man under the bed. Mr. Creech ordered the man to come out, which he did, when Mr. Creech seized him by the throat, and after a struggle, the burglar begged for his life. Fearing he was to be thrown out of a window toward which he was being pushed, the thief by a desperate effort freed himself and ran down stairs, flourishing a knife. When part way down the stairs, he turned and demanded Mr. Creech's watch, but, upon the latter making a rush for him, he escaped through a window.

CHAPINVILLE, Conn., Nov. 6.—Frederick B. Webster, who is charged with committing the murderous assault on Chester Goodale, at Sheffield, Mass., two months ago, was found hid in a haystack and arrested here this afternoon. He is suspected of arson committed here last Friday night.

KENNETT SQUARE, Penn., Nov. 6.—The residence of J. and G. T. Bailey, about two miles north of this place, occupied by two bachelor brothers and a maiden sister, all advanced in years, was entered by three masked burglars last night. The robbers forced open a shutter to the room occupied by G. T. Bailey, aged 65 years, in which was a safe containing bonds and other securities amounting to about $150,000. Pointing a revolver at Mr. Bailey's head, the robbers demanded the keys of the safe, but failing to obtain them, they opened the safe by means of false keys and took the contents to the parlor, where they sorted the papers and strewed those not negotiable, amounting to some $147,000, over the floor. They took away with them a Pittsburg water bond for $1,000, not recorded, a valuable gold watch, and $1,000 or more in cash. As soon as they had departed Mr. Bailey gave an alarm, and the robbers were traced through the snow as far as Kennett, but there all trace of them was lost. It is presumed that the burglars have had the affair in hand for some time, as it was a well-known fact that the Baileys were rich and had their money about the house. Two attempts at robbery had been made before.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to the *News* from Lockhart, Texas, says: "William Davis was executed at 2 o'clock this afternoon for the murder of Dolly Hudspeth on Oct. 20, 1878. He acknowledged his guilt from the scaffold and suffered death without evincing any emotion. A large crowd witnessed the hanging."

TROTTING RACES AT WASHINGTON.

FINISHING YESTERDAY'S CONTESTS—POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE RAIN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Notwithstanding the threatening weather, 3,000 people attended the National Fair to-day. The undecided races of yesterday were first determined. Wedgewood, who took two out of the six heats trotted yesterday in the 2:22 race, won the decisive heat to-day in 2:25. Following is the summary:

2:22 CLASS.—Purse, $1,000:

Wedgewood	4	1	8	8	2	1	1
Lew Scott	2	2	6	4	1	5	5
Emma B.	1	8	3	2	7	2	2
Captain Emmons	3	6	4	1	3	3	4
May	8	4	0	5	6	4	3
Bateman	6	3	5	7	4	r.o.	
Little Gypsy	7	5	7	3	5	r.o.	
Deck Wright	5	7	6	6	8	r.o.	

Time—2:25; 2:25¼; 2:26; 2:25; 2:27; 2:24½; 2:25.

The unfinished pacing race was decided in favor of Lucy, who won two straight heats this morning, in fine style. The following is the summary:

Lucy	2	2	1	1	1
Rowdy Boy	1	1	3	2	2
Sleepy Tom	3	3	2	3	3

Time—2:19; 2:18¾; 2:18; 2:20; 2:18.

The first race on the regular programme to-day was the 2:30 class, purse, $800, with 10 starters. Edgar A. won the first heat in 2:34, with Pilot R. second, and Don Quixote third. Further racing was then postponed on account of the rain and heavy track.

FREIGHT BLOCKADE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—The burning of the Pinkerton Tunnel, on the Pittsburg and Connellsville Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, caused a delay at this city of a quantity of freight destined for Pittsburg and other Western points. The blockade has been relieved by the completion of the track around the mountain, and passenger and freight trains are now running regularly. The new track is about one and three-quarter miles in length, and is said to be of level grade and curvature, so that the temporary loss of the use of the tunnel will not delay the prompt running of trains. The damage by the burning of the tunnel is comparatively small, and the company will now proceed to arch and widen it, and lay a double track.

THE NEW SAGAMORE MILL COMPANY.

FALL RIVER, Mass. Nov. 6.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Sagamore Mill to-day, a new organization was effected by the creditors capitalizing their claims on a basis of $250,000, the stock being apportioned in the proportion of 38¼ per cent. of the indebtedness represented by them in the old mill. The corporate name of "Sagamore Manufacturing Company" was adopted. Hezekiah A. Brayton was chosen Treasurer, and H. K. Brayley, clerk. The Directors are Theodore Dean, of Taunton; Messrs. W. Richardson, of Boston; A. S. Tripp, John S. Brayton, William Lindsey, and D. H. Dyer, of Fall River, and Henry F. Thomas, Abram H. Howland, Jr., and J. A. Beauvais, of New-Bedford.

A WEDDING AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Miss Bettie Merryman, daughter of the Hon. John Merryman, of Hayfields, Baltimore County, was married at the residence of her father, at 1 o'clock to-day, to Lieut.-Commander Charles H. Black, United States Navy. The wedding was private, owing to a death in the family of the groom.

CLOUDY ASPECT IN EUROPE

INCREASING COMPLICATIONS.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE—RUSSIA'S HAND AT CONSTANTINOPLE—THE PRESS PROSECUTIONS IN FRANCE—SYMPTOMS OF COMING TROUBLE.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The question of the Austro-German alliance, what is its scope, and does it really exist, is discussed and commented upon with very different views by every newspaper on the Continent, where additional food for reflection, and, I may add, for apprehension, is found in the sudden change of the Turkish Ministry. From the moment of the disgraced Mahmoud Nedim's return to Constantinople it was evident to all who have studied Oriental politics that a revolution was imminent, and that the influence of Russia had again begun to make itself felt in the councils of the Sultan. It was impossible that Abd-ul-Hamid could place the man to whom Turkey owes her bankruptcy of 1876 immediately at the head of the Divan, or that he could once more intrust him with the portfolio of finances, so another individual was invested with the dignity and title of Grand Vizier, this selection being a personality who might be made to disappear whenever the proper time came to confer the office upon him who even now really governs, under the pseudonym of Said. The composition of the new Cabinet has occasioned great and natural dissatisfaction in England, to which both the actual Grand Vizier and the coming man are notoriously and avowedly hostile. The other members are unimportant; most of them are scarcely known to European diplomacy, even by name. Aarifi, once Ambassador to Paris, is a dreamer and a voluptuary; Savas, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is chosen because as a Greek and a Christian his nomination can be held up to prove that Turkey no longer is intolerant as to religious qualifications, although this officer's hatred to his former fellow-countrymen equals that of the most fanatical Osmanli, while Safvet, for whom a new post has been specially invented—the Ministry of Reforms—has the merest sinecure before him, even should he be animated with the best intentions, which many people doubt, when they remember his insolent language to the French plenipotentiaries at Berlin, and the parallel then drawn by him between the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the Dragonades, the repression of the Commune and of the Indian mutiny, and the Bulgarian atrocities. However, none of these Pashas are important; affairs confided to their care and direction would have become neither better nor worse, but when we look at the other two, we cannot deny that the meaning of the Ministerial combination is, as I have said, the decline of British and the advent of Russian supremacy on the shores of the Bosphorus. Said was the private and most trusted adviser of the Sultan during the Ministry of Kheireddin, whose every effort toward administrative reform he thwarted, until the intelligent Tunisian threw up his portfolio, probably fearing that if he did not, some worse thing might befall him. Mahmoud's popular nickname, Mahmoudoff Nedimoff, is sufficient in itself to indicate his sympathies. He was the creature of Gen. Ignatieff, and the most devoted of the many agents whom Russia has always subsidized at the Porte. His appointment is one of those *coups de théâtre* which Prince Gortschakoff has already, on more than one occasion, served up to Western diplomats who laid the flattering unction to their souls that the old Chancellor was played out, and that Bismarck and Andrassy had checkmated him. Lord Salisbury's heart leaped with exultant joy at the erection of a new and insurmountable barrier to Panslavist ambition; yet scarcely had the "roughs" of Manchester been assured how "Austria would stand, as a vigilant sentinel, at the foot of Turkey's ramparts," when the news was flashed from Stamboul that the enemy had established its garrison within the place, under the command of Mahmoudoff. England has been taken unawares; she thought her hold upon Turkey assured forever, and hoped to find Austria and Germany convenient cat's-paws, willing to take care of her interests while seemingly they looked after their own. The Vienna alliance was a sure guarantee against Russia, argued the Downing-street wiseacres. So it would have been, but for this new combination, which none of them had ever imagined possible, although I am assured that it was made three months ago, and now, as the Austro-German alliance has been met by a Russo-Turkish alliance, matters have become more complicated than ever.

Such is the judgment in France of the situation, whenever her politicians can find time to discuss anything except home affairs, which are exceptionally critical, as may be assumed, when Emile de Girardin's leader, in the *France* of Tuesday, was headed: "Malheureux Ministère, Malheureuse France!" and drew a comparison with the situations in 1830 and in 1848. The finale of the Humbert and *Marseillaise* prosecutions has raised a tempest, and not, I regret to say, a "tempest in a teapot," as its consequences cannot yet be estimated. The convictions of the returned exile and of the radical newspaper are among the most unlucky episodes of the present Cabinet's career. I will not attempt to give an opinion of the judicial act, nor judge the political weakness of which it is a symptom. I will not even venture my own opinion upon the results which are to be apprehended, but will simply quote the language of all the Republican press not directly affiliated with the Ministry; the silence of the others is sufficiently significant. Twelve years ago M. Gambetta told the Imperialists "Every other Government of France has celebrated the anniversary of its origin; the Empire alone does not dare to celebrate the 2d of December!" To-day we may say that although the Ministerial organs of every régime have always heretofore supported the repressive action of their friends, not one voice is raised in support of the condemnation of the *Marseillaise*.

Says the *Rappel*: "We do not know whether this conviction will give to the magistracy all the prestige which it needs, but it certainly will add none to the Cabinet. For a few words pronounced over an open grave and reproduced in a newspaper, 6,000 francs fine and seven months prison—six months and 1,000 francs to M. Humbert, one month and 5,000 francs to the editor of the *Marseillaise*. For the publication of Rochefort's letter, a fortnight's suspension of the journal. We pity neither M. Humbert nor the newspaper. If M. Humbert's presence in the Municipal Council was not sufficient for the Cabinet, it has taken the proper course to give him a seat in the Parliament. As far as regards imprisonment, it needs all the ingenuous candor of a Minister to suppose that one month's confinement will inconvenience a man who has just finished eight years in the galleys. As in every similar case, the sale of the newspaper will increase, and the only injured party will be the Ministry, which has proved that it is afraid of a speech and of a journal. Fortunately, there is a court of appeal, and we are confident that this judgment will be reversed. We cannot believe that the suspension will be maintained. It was strange enough that the justice of the Republic should, in the first instance, throttle the Republican press, but it so happens that before *La Marseillaise* the *Figaro* had published a letter signed by Rochefort, and it would be monstrous to punish a Republican newspaper for an act which, committed by a royalist newspaper, was not even thought amenable to prosecution."

"Seven thousand francs of fine and a fortnight's suspension," exclaims the *Lanterne*, "for the publication of a letter—that is, for a simple misdemeanor! This is the liberality of a Ministry which pretends to be liberal. And this is only the commencement. M. Le Royer's circular to the Prefects proves that the era of repression is only at its birth; the exorbitant convictions of to-day are merely a foretaste of what we may expect. Still, if we regret the condemnations pronounced against M. Humbert and *La Marseillaise*, we must add that they are not the persons who have been most severely condemned by the Judges. The judgment is simply the conviction of the Ministers before the Chambers and before the nation, and we can say, with certainty, that against this sentence there will be no appeal."

The *Globe* observes that "although the *Journal des Débats* may think differently, the ideal of a 'governing Government' should not be based either upon the multiplication of press prosecutions or the revocation of elected Mayors. It should have sufficient action on public opinion to make measures of repression unnecessary."

According to the Orleanist organ, *Paris-Journal*: "The men who are now in office, but who were then in the opposition, could not have found language sufficiently violent to express their indignation, if convictions like these had been pronounced during the Ministries of M. Rouher, or M. Forcade de la Roquette. We should have been told that the liberty of the press, the liberty of thought, the liberty of conscience, were gagged. But politics are an admirable invention. The same acts are, by turns, good or bad, liberal or despotic, in the eyes of the same individuals; all depends upon whether they examine them from above or from below. What a dark prospect does the near future present! *Would it not have been a hundred times better to relinquish the most legitimate prosecutions, rather than raise the veil which conceals so much weakness, so many shames?*"

The *Gaulois*, notwithstanding that it has recanted its old-time Bonapartism, with its change of editors, sneers at "a Government which punishes the conservators, while the magistrates, better inspired, inflict sentence upon the Communards." Humbert has just got six months' prison from the Police Correctionnelle. M. le President Blanctempe-Bessent may as well pack his trunks at once, as, before that time is expired, Humbert, who will be pardoned, will demand his revocation; does any one doubt that this request will be refused?" The *Marseillaise* throws down the glove with more than usual boldness: "The Waddington Cabinet has suspended the *Marseillaise* for a fortnight; before very long, the *Marseillaise* will suspend the Waddington Cabinet forever." The *XIXème Siècle*, the *Événement*, and the *Journal des Débats*, all Ministerial, say nothing, but *La République Française*, after a few days silence—I fancy in order to consult M. Gambetta, who is still in Switzerland—declares that it cannot clearly understand what advantage the Government hopes to obtain by the convictions of M. Humbert and *La Marseillaise*. "The situation is in no way altered; there is an abundant distribution of fines and imprisonment. But the *Marseillaise* will pay its fine and M. Humbert will do his six months of prison; he has already done a good many more. And what next? It will not deprive the newspaper of one iota of its influence, whether this be good or bad. It will not have prevented M. Humbert's election. Of course, if they wish to increase their catalogue of blunders, the Council of the Prefecture and the Council of State may declare M. Humbert ineligible. By this proceeding they will assure his re-election—his re-election without a rival candidate! What a Ministerial triumph! True also is it that the *Marseillaise* has been suspended for a fortnight; but during its suspension *Le Mot d'Ordre* will take its place. What a success for the Ministry!"

I could multiply quotations *ad infinitum*, but I have only chosen those which reflect the opinions of the Republicans; the reactionary press is, of course, exultant over the schism among their adversaries, and, as *La France* sums it up, "the Government can find but two champions—*Le Parlement*, which represents a fallen Minister, and *Le Journal des Débats*, which wearily tries to prop up a Minister who is falling. It is too little!" I trust not to have tired your readers with this prolix statement of the situation, but it is too serious to be passed over without careful notice. We are on the eve of a political crisis, and although the revolution will be bloodless, it will be none the less a revolution. I think a more advanced party will come in; perhaps M. Gambetta will consent to assume the direction of affairs; but the President of the Chambers, for whose talents I have the highest admiration, is as much of a sphynx as Bismarck, and no human being can tell what are the secret intentions of either statesman until his plans are perfectly ripe for execution. Of one thing only we can be certain: the entire home and foreign policy of France will be modified with the incoming of the next Administration. As one of the newspapers remarked, a day or two ago, "it has become tiresome to hear the constant praises of M. Waddington in the mouths of our bitterest enemies," and perhaps the Germans are not altogether wrong when they prophesy that, with a new Cabinet, the chances of peace will be diminished. Russia is bidding for a French alliance, and if France feels herself strong enough to fight, she will join in as soon as the new allies are embarrassed in the coming war, now considered by the German press to be inevitable.

I have reason to believe that the Russo-Italian arrangements have been made, and the Quirinal's refusal to extradite the Bosnian refugees who were demanded by Austria is a symptom that the antipathy of the people of the peninsula for the Tedeschi is shared by their rulers, while we learn from Russia that Lord Salisbury's Manchester orations have produced a sensation in St. Petersburg. The Russian newspapers qualify the language of the chief of the Foreign Office as "unbecoming in the extreme when addressed to a power with which the Cabinet of St. James's is in diplomatic relations." The picture drawn by the British Minister of Muscovite ambition threatening the peace of Europe, has at once impressed and irritated the official world of St. Petersburg. In the matter of the Kabul occupation, the *Golos* goes so far even as to say that this operation has entirely deprived these territories of their neutral character, and that such an act must necessarily result in a diplomatic controversy between Russia and England. "If Lord Salisbury's intention was to increase to extremes the tension already existing," remarks the semi-official organ, "he has entirely succeeded." From all of which, the conclusion arrived at in political circles is that Europe is not on the eve of a millennium.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The barometer has fallen slowly in New-England and the Middle States, with slowly rising temperature, variable winds, cloudy weather, rain and snow. The temperature has risen in the Southern States, with east to south winds, less pressure, partly cloudy weather and local rain. Warmer and clear or fair weather has prevailed in the Northwest and lake region, with east to south winds, and falling barometer. The barometer is highest east of New-England and lowest in Minnesota. The rivers have fallen six inches at Louisville and four inches at Vicksburg.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, light snow, followed by slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, easterly to southerly winds, and falling barometer.

For the Middle States, warmer south-east to south-west winds, partly cloudy weather, with stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For the lake region, warmer south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and, in the northern portions, light rain.

For South Atlantic and Gulf States, slightly warmer east to south winds, partly cloudy weather, light rains on the coast, and slight changes in barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer south-east to south-west winds, partly cloudy weather, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, during the day, warmer southerly to westerly winds and falling barometer, with clear or partly cloudy weather, followed by rising barometer, colder north to west winds, and in the northern portions light snow during Friday night.

For Pacific coast regions, partly cloudy weather, light rain in Oregon.

The rivers will remain stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	[illegible]	39°	3:30 P. M.	38°	43°
6 A. M.	[illegible]	42°	6 P. M.	38°	40°
9 A. M.	40°	37°	9 P. M.	35°	38°
12 M.	46°	41°	12 P. M.	36°	35°

Average temperature yesterday......37°
Average temperature for same date last year......37¼°

OFFICIAL VOTE OF COLORADO.

From the Denver (Col.) Tribune, Nov. 2.

An analysis of the vote of Colorado at the late election for Supreme Judge shows some interesting facts and figures. The total vote is 30,870, an increase of about 8,000 over last year on a light vote throughout the State. Of this vote, 1,348 were cast for the Greenback candidate, so distributed as to indicate that they were drawn about equally from both of the leading political parties. Of the 29,522 votes remaining, Judge Beck (Rep.) received 16,929, or a little over 57 per cent. The remaining 43 per cent. went to Mr. Richmond (Dem.,) showing that for every 3 votes received by the latter gentleman his opponent received 4. The preponderance of Republican electors in the State is so large that if two Democrats should be added to our population for every additional Republican, it would still take our Democratic friends two or three years to catch up. As the proportion appears to be reversed, so that at least two Republicans come in for every Democrat, the outlook is not very encouraging to Mr. Loveland's party.

AN OLD MARYLAND BILL.

From the Baltimore American, Nov. 3.

Mr. W. R. Eemer, of McClintock's Express office, Camden Station, has recently come into possession of a two-dollar bill issued by order of the Convention of Maryland in 1776. The note is dated at Annapolis, on the 14th of August, and according to the words on its face entitles the holder to receive 9s. sterling upon presentation to the proper authorities. It is printed on good, thick brown paper, and embellished with a number of old-fashioned cuts, presumably intended, as the fine engraving on our present currency, to prevent counterfeiting. The note is signed by A. Harwood F. Gheel, the then Treasurer appointed under the Convention of Maryland.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

TORMENTING THE INSANE.

WHAT THE BOARD OF CONSULTING PHYSICIANS TO BLACKWELL'S ISLAND ASYLUM ARE DOING—ABUSES TO BE CORRECTED.

The three cases of alleged neglect and cruelty by the officers and attendants of the Lunatic Asylum for Females, at Blackwell's, were made the subject of a special inquisition on Wednesday afternoon by several members of the Board of Consulting Physicians who proceeded to the island for that purpose, and spent several hours in examining witnesses. A brief description of these cases—that of Emma Morrison, who was delivered of an infant while confined in a camisole on the night of Oct. 11; that of Caroline Weil, alleged to have perished of starvation on Oct. 10, and that of a third patient, Amelia Day, poisoned on the afternoon of Sept. 28, by arsenic carelessly left in the slop-pail by a nurse—has already appeared in these columns. The inquiry respecting these cases, as was intimated last week, was commenced at the instance of Commissioners Cox, Hess, Brennan, and Phillips, and in consequence of a communication from Secretary Phillips requesting a medical examination of certain specific statements in circulation. At the same time it is an error of fact to infer that the Board of Consulting Physicians was instituted for the purpose of examining and reporting upon these cases. So far is this from being true that the cases were not in existence when the Medical Board, consisting of Dr. J. R. Wood, Dr. Montrose A. Pallen, Dr. E. G. Janeway, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., Prof. A. L. Loomis, Prof. Charles Inslee Pardee, Dr. T. F. F. White, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, and Dr. Whitman V. White, was appointed. The first is President, and the second Secretary of the commission; and, according to statements by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton and others, the members composing it had already held several meetings, and collected a considerable volume of facts bearing upon asylum abuses, when the three specific cases sifted on Wednesday were referred to them. It would consequently be an unwarrantable perversion of facts to convey the impression that sufficient importance was given by the Commissioners to unauthenticated rumors to induce them to institute a special board of investigation. Quite the contrary. The Board of Consulting Physicians was appointed last June for the purpose of making a thorough and careful investigation of the affairs, system, and methods of treatment, dietitic and sanitary administration, and abuses, if such existed, of the several pauper asylums under the control of the Commissioners, and the special inquiry on Wednesday afternoon was merely incidental, digressive, and, as it turned out in the end, not very important.

The members of the board who were present at the examination on Wednesday were Dr. J. R. Wood, Dr. Montrose A. Pallen, President and Secretary; Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, an expert of standing in diseases of the nervous system, and Dr. Whitman V. White. The first case inquired into was that of Emma Morrison. Dr. Strew, Superintendent of the asylum, testified that Miss Morrison was placed in the institution by her father, who gave a history to Assistant Physician Kingston, stating that she was unmarried and of good repute. Dr. Kingston tried to make an examination, but was prevented by the violence of the patient. The diagnosis was acute mania, and her condition did not improve after the birth of her baby. Patient was so extremely nervous and destructive that frequent restraint was absolutely necessary. No suspicion was entertained of the condition of the woman when she was put *en camisole* and transferred to the lodge, but had the fact been ascertained the treatment would have been substantially the same. The important fact was brought out upon cross-examination that it is not customary to make a thorough examination of the condition of new patients.

Dr. Robert L. Kingston corroborated the statement of Dr. Strew, and added that even when Miss Morrison was seized with preliminary pangs on the night of Oct. 11 it was not for a moment suspected that the pain was of other than gastric origin. She was in the habit of eating grass or anything else that she could lay her hands upon, and this sufficiently accounted for her tortures, in the absence of an examination, for which in the majority of instances he saw no necessity.

Dr. Livingston S. Hinckley's testimony coincided with that of the preceding witnesses.

In the case of Caroline Weil, only two witnesses—Dr. Strew and Dr. Leonard F. Pitkin—were examined. Her disease, Dr. Strew said, was edema of the lungs. She took her meals with regularity until the night of Oct. 8, when she refused her supper. As she ate no breakfast or dinner the next day, Oct. 9, and was still obstinate on the second day of abstinence, Oct. 10, food was administered that evening by means of the feeding-pump, and a hypodermic injection of morphia was given, but the latter had no agency in causing her death at 11:30 that night. Dr. Pitkin deposed that she was not emaciated by want of food, and that the primary cause of her death was meningitis, leading to heart-failure, and consequent serous suffusion of the lungs. The starvation story was concocted with malicious intent by a nurse named Margaret Modeller, who had been dismissed for carelessness in leaving arsenic where a patient could obtain access to it. This led to a statement by Dr. Strew of the circumstances of the alleged arsenical poisoning in the latter part of September. It appears, from his version of the affair, that the nurse mixed some arsenic with butter and sugar to kill rats, and put it in a pudding-pan at the bottom of an empty slop-pail. The patient mistook it for pudding. It was discovered in her possession, and taken from her by a nurse; but it was not believed that she had eaten any of it, nor was any attempt made to find out whether she had or not. As the members of the committee smiled as significantly when this admission was made as they had previously done when the necessity for careful examination of new patients was denied, Dr. Strew ceased his confidential revelations in this direction, and the examining physicians soon after took leave.

Speaking unofficially last night, one of the most expert members of the Consulting Board said that, in his opinion, the three cases just detailed had been extremely exaggerated. At the same time, evidence of negligence, want of system, and highly censurable mismanagement of the Lunatic Asylum has been elicited by the board, and will be made the subject of a report in which just and severe but candid and temperate criticism may be expected. The medical gentlemen upon whom the work has devolved labor under difficulties of a peculiar description. It is an open secret—and one member of the board says he has seen the manuscript of such articles—that the columns of several of our daily newspapers have teemed for the last few weeks with professedly candid, but really biased, criticisms of Asylum management on Blackwell's Island.

What the report on the three cases investigated on Wednesday will be, unofficial expressions of members of the board leave very little room for conjecture, their importance having been grossly exaggerated for presumably ulterior purposes. This report will be put in next week. But there will come another presently that will be worth printing.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE'S MEETING.

A quarterly meeting of the American Institute was held last evening in Room No. 24, Cooper Union, the President, the Hon. Nathan C. Ely, in the chair. On motion of Martin H. Ray, a resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Trustees to have prepared a printed list of all the persons who have been members of the institute since its organization, 48 years ago. It was stated, during the discussion that there were, or had been, about 5,000 members, and Mr. Ray offered to take the contract to have the list printed for $50. Mr. Ray got the contract. On motion of the same gentleman the Trustees were requested to have prepared a certificate of membership in the association, the cost to be defrayed by each member applying for one. A resolution offered by Dr. A. S. Heath, requesting the Trustees to have prepared a series of silver medals, as premiums for the best cows for milk purposes to be exhibited at the International Dairy Fair, to be held at the American Institute Building, Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street, next month, was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

BURIAL OF THE HON. CHARLES HEWITT.

The funeral of the late Hon. Charles Hewitt took place from his residence in Chambersburg, N. J., yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. The Mayor, city officers, and Common Council of Trenton and Chambersburg, the Board of Trade of Trenton, the Trustees and teachers of the public schools, 600 of the employes of the Trenton Iron-works and New-Jersey Steel and Iron Company, and a vast concourse of citizens were in line. The Hons. Abram S. Hewitt, Peter Cooper, Edward Cooper, and James Hall, of New-York, were among the notables present. The funeral services were conducted by Bishop Scarborough and the Rev. W. H. Neilson. The interment was in the Mercer Cemetery, in Trenton.

YOUNG BARBADOS.

The gymnastic performers known as M. Loyal and Mme. Loyal, or "Zaila, Queen of the Air," charged with having cruelly treated a child called "Young Barbados," whom they employed in their performances, were again before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The child was also present in the custody of Mr. Jenkins, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. M. Loyal agreed to give up the boy to that Society, and Judge Donohue made an order to that effect. The child was glad to get away from his former guardians, who, he said, had frequently beaten and kicked him.

FROM AN ELEVATED PLATFORM.

Matthew Smelt, aged 63, who resides at Eighty-first-street and Eighth-avenue, fell last night from the platform of the elevated railroad, at Fifty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

A DISGUSTED MEXICAN.

Antonio Herrera, aged 23, a native of Mexico, and a waiter, attempted suicide in his bedroom, at No. 224 East Twenty-first-street, last evening, shooting himself twice in the left breast with a revolver. His injuries are serious, and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Sickness and inability to find employment were the motives.

GOLDSMITH MAID IN COURT.

A VIVID DESCRIPTION OF HER GOOD QUALITIES AND OF ONE OF HER TROTS AGAINST TIME.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 5.

Judge Swing and a jury, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday began a trial of an interesting character to horse fanciers. The suit was brought by Budd Doble, the owner and trainer of the famous mare Goldsmith Maid, against the Southern Ohio Fair Association, to recover $2,250 under a contract for an exhibition of speed by the mare at the fair, in Dayton, in September, 1875. The contract was signed two weeks before the trot, in New-York, by Mr. Doble and Mr. D. H. Dryden, one of the Directors of the association, and is in evidence.

The defense made by the association is that at the trot, which occurred on Sept. 29, Mr. Doble failed to give with the mare what is understood as an exhibition of speed, the time of the three heats being respectively 2:29, 2:24½, and 2:40, whereas on the same track, in 1874, the Maid had trotted in 2:18, making her own best time and the best record ever made on a half-mile track. In reply, Mr. Doble claims that the mare was suffering with the epizootic at the time, and that the time made was the best possible under the circumstances; and further, that, before starting, he had stated to the Directors that the Maid was not in condition to trot, and he could not make good time with her, and had offered to withdraw her. This is met by the defendants by a flat denial that any statement of the kind was made by Mr. Doble to them.

The case is being tried by Mr. Irvin B. Wright, of this city, for Mr. Doble, and Mr. Young, of Dayton, for the association, and is developing for court, jury, and spectators a vast amount of singular learning. The race is trotted over and over again from the stand-point of each new witness, and the parlance of the turf is freely used to the bewilderment of all until the terms are interpreted. The Maid was not "at herself," and "didn't have her foot," besides being "distressed," and suffering from other ailments. A very interesting witness was Mr. Sam. Harris, who was the presiding judge of the races at the time, and who, in that capacity, had control over Doble and his mare. He was very entertaining in his description of the race, and especially the character of the Maid as a race-horse. Her history, he said, was the longest and most brilliant in the history of the turf. She had trotted longer, a larger number of races, and traveled a greater number of miles than any race-horse on the American turf, and her time—2:14 on a mile track and 2:18 on a half-mile track—was the best on record until beaten a short time ago by Barus. She was the most intelligent horse, said Mr. Harris, that ever trotted a race, and knew as much about her business on the track as Budd Doble did his. She knew why she was on the track, and took as much interest in the race as the spectators. She never wore blankets or blinds, and when trotting against time with a running mate would turn her head to watch the running horse, and if he gained, would bring her head back and go like an arrow until she had left him in the rear. This point was brought out in connection with the fact proved by the defense, that at the exhibition the rider of the running mate, under instructions from Mr. Doble, had kept the horse several lengths behind the Maid, so as not to urge her to her best speed, and had refused to close the gap when ordered by Mr. Harris, who claimed authority to do so, since under the rules of the National Associations the judges had the power of despots over the horses and all the men connected with them in the race. It appeared from the evidence that the Maid was really in bad condition at the time, suffering from a cold. After the second heat she bled at the nose, and was so distressed that Mr. Doble stated to the judges that he would not drive her to her speed on the last heat. Mr. Harris suggested that he had better effect a compromise with the Directors, but he refused to do so, saying he would have all his contract money or none. The judges thereupon went to the stall and inspected the Maid, and decided that she was in condition to trot the final heat, and ordered Mr. Doble to start; he said he would not drive her, as he believed fatal results would follow if he should, and so jogged her around the track, making the mile in 2:40, to the infinite disgust of 12,000 spectators, who had hissed the performance vigorously. Mr. M. Cavanaugh, of this city, called as an expert by the plaintiff, testified that if the mare had been in good condition, she should have trotted in 2:22½, 2:19½, and 2:28, but under the circumstances he thought 2:24 good time. Mr. Harris thought Doble had not driven her to her speed in the first heat, but had conscientiously done his best in the second. He did not consider the race an exhibition of speed for Goldsmith Maid.

A POWERFUL ELECTRIC EEL.

From Galignani's Messenger, Oct. 25.

M. Marcy, who has for some years been engaged in the study of these very singular aquatic animals, has announced to the Academy of Sciences that he has received a living specimen of the gymnotus or electrical eel from Paris, and that it is lodged in his laboratory at the Collège de France, where, by the bye, any visitor is admitted to inspect it. The gymnotus is that peculiar fish which at its pleasure gives electrical discharges, and thereby stuns the animal it desires to make its prey. Its principal home is in the rivers and lagoons of South America, where it is the terror of all other animals, not even excepting the cayman, the American crocodile. One of these eels two metres in length can give a shock which will reduce to powerlessness the oxen and horses that come down to the stream to drink at the points it frequents, and thus render them an easy prey to their aquatic enemies. Man himself, although not so sensitive to the shock as other animals, is still liable to very serious inconveniences from its effects. M. Marcy has found, during his investigations, that a gymnotus of a metre in length has an electrical surface of about 600 square feet equal to a very powerful battery. The animal, owing to the length and the suppleness of its body, can produce different electrical effects according as it is in a straight line, convex, or concave as regards its prey. Its general mode of procedure is to form a semi-circle and place the fish it is intent on in the diameter of the circuit. When the discharge is delivered, the prey, as if struck by a thunderbolt, is rendered powerless, the gymnotus swims round it, as if to be assured of the efficacy of the shock, and then swallows its victim. These are not the only fish which possess this singular power of launching electrical discharges on their prey or on their enemies. Many others are known, but far inferior in force to the terrible gymnotus. Among them are the torpedo fish and some species of skate which inhabit the coasts of Great Britain and France, and some other species found in the Nile and Senegal.

ERIE COUNTY'S FIVE ASSEMBLYMEN.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 5.

Just a few words for the gallant Republicans who report well-earned victories in each and all of the Assembly districts. In the First it had been the conviction that Mr. O'Brien led a forlorn hope. He certainly had to grapple with the enemy in its stronghold, and he comes out of the fight the best man, and with a majority that far exceeds the hopes of his most sanguine friends. He carries a district that embraces the three strongest Democratic wards. Mr. Sipp made a fine run, and is elected by a majority all the more satisfactory because his Democratic opponent had confidently reckoned upon success. Of course, Mr. Ash is elected in the Third—elected by a rousing majority, and we predict that he will be as industrious and efficient an Assemblyman as ever represented that intelligent and influential constituency. But, after all, specially strong congratulation is due to the two Republicans who report victory from the Fourth and from the Fifth Assembly Districts, in view of the special legislation to which the Democrats resorted to defeat these candidates, of whom they stood in special fear. Mr. Roberts runs largely ahead in every town in the Fourth District—largely ahead of the State ticket—proving that his record in the Assembly, as the member from the Third District last session, gave general satisfaction, and convinced impartial and intelligent citizens that he has every qualification needed by one who is presented for so responsible a position. He could not have had a more satisfactory vindication of his record, or a more striking demonstration of general appreciation of his talent, worth, and fidelity. Mr. Hurd is elected for the third time, and the chances are that the people of Erie County will keep him in their service at Albany as long as he is willing to serve them. The Democrats thought they had him "fixed" when they legislated him out of his district; but thus ejected from one, he was taken up gladly by another constituency, and that he will as faithfully and honorably serve it there is no question.

THE PERILS OF COAL MINING.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, Nov. 5.

During the month of October 24 mine accidents were reported to Mine Inspector Jones of this district. Of this number 7 were fatal and 17 non-fatal. The principal agent of death during the month appears to have been fall of roof, and a number of persons were badly injured by mine cars. Ten persons were killed or injured by falling roof, eight by mine cars and four by premature explosions of blast. It is worthy of notice that the district has been singularly free from accidents by explosion of fire-damp. Mr. Jones has regularly addressed circulars to Superintendents, mine bosses, and others in charge of responsible positions, warning them to be constantly on their guard against danger. The nature of the month's accidents is such that it would seem a number of them were caused by carelessness.

GEN. JOSEPH B. CARR AT HOME.

From the Troy Times, Nov. 5.

Gen. Carr received a most flattering vote in this city, running several hundred votes ahead of his ticket, showing the estimation in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen. If he is not elected he will have the consolation of knowing that Troy honors and appreciates his worth and patriotism. On the other hand, his opponent, Allen C. Beach, runs behind his associates on the Democratic ticket in the City of Watertown, his home, as the following dispatch from the Hon. Charles R. Skinner shows:

Special Dispatch to the Troy Daily Times.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 6.—Watertown City gives Gen. Carr 71 majority and Jefferson County 1,500. He runs ahead of his ticket. C. R. SKINNER.

LEWISTOWN, Penn., Nov. 6.—The Lutheran National Sunday-school Convention closed its session to-night with an immense farewell meeting.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

TWO DISGRACED SAILORS.

WHAT THEY ARE TO SUFFER FOR DISABLING THE BATTERY OF THE HARTFORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A court-martial order by the Secretary of the Navy, embracing the proceedings of a naval court-martial convened on board the United States steamer Hartford in May last, while off Montevideo, Uruguay, was made public to-day by the Navy Department, from which it appears that Patrick Conley, ordinary seaman; John Kelly, seaman; E. J. O'Brien and Henry Mullins, ordinary seamen, were tried for uniting with a mutinous assembly and unlawfully destroying a part of the equipment of a vessel of the Navy.

Conley was sentenced to hard labor in the Penitentiary for 10 years, to lose his pay during the term of confinement, and to be dishonorably discharged from the Navy upon the completion of his term of imprisonment. Kelly's sentence was similar to Conley's, and O'Brien and Mullins were acquitted. An explanation of the character of the charges of mutiny is given in a general order issued by Admiral Nichols, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron. He says: "As you are all aware, on the evening of the 10th of May last a dastardly outrage was committed on board the Hartford, namely, the disabling a portion of the battery of the ship. Such an act could only have been committed by men devoid of all sense of honor or patriotism. It was an act that not only disgraced those engaged in it, but reflected injuriously upon every one on board. It was an act bringing dishonor upon the flag under which we are all serving. The ship—honored and ennobled in the history of our country—was, with everything she contained, the property of the United States Government, and was as much under your care and protection as under mine. An act so secretly committed as this was difficult to investigate. A few men known to be of bad character and of suspicious antecedents were arrested, an investigation followed, and facts were elicited sufficient to warrant the trial of suspected persons. * * * The trial of these cases has developed the fact that there exists on board the Hartford an organized band of bad men, small in number, it is true, but apparently so well organized as to produce a terrorism which has prevented a full and complete inquiry into its acts. This terrorism has deterred men from coming forward and testifying on the side of the Government; has made the work of ferreting out the offenders very difficult, and has saved other offenders from being brought to justice. Witnesses who have dared to come forward and testify for the Government have done so at the risk of their lives. Threats were made that they should not leave the ship alive, and some of them were actually assaulted, and escaped with life probably only because the would-be assassins were too cowardly to make the assault where there was sufficient light to strike with certainty. It is most mortifying that such a condition of things should exist on board an American man-of-war. The law is ample to punish such offenses as have been committed by this gang, and so long as I have the honor to command this squadron it shall be enforced; but I am powerless to execute the laws against offenders whose deeds are perpetrated in the dark. It remains to be seen whether or not the good men of the ship, whom I know are largely in the majority, and have a pride in maintaining the honor of the flag and the good name of the ship, will longer remain under the terrorism of this small band of bad men. These trials have served to make known, with a tolerable degree of certainty, though, unfortunately, not with sufficient positiveness to enable me to bring them to justice, the prominent members of this gang, and they may rest assured that they will be closely watched, and I sincerely hope that the cruise may not be too short to bring them to justice before its termination. False swearing, I am very sorry to say, has been a very prominent feature in these late trials. One or two instances of it are so glaringly manifest that I shall feel obliged, at a convenient time and place, to bring to trial at least one of the offenders."

Secretary Thompson says in connection with the affair: "The sentences in the foregoing cases of ordinary seaman Patrick Conley and seaman John Kelly will be duly executed. The Connecticut State Prison, at Wethersfield, is designated as the place for the execution of so much of the sentences, in each case, as relates to confinement. Contrary to the usual course in cases where men have been tried by a general court-martial on a foreign station, and the result of their trial has been already promulgated by the commander of the station; the department, in making a final disposition of these prisoners upon their arrival in the United States, is deeply impressed with the necessity and importance of informing the naval service at large of the serious nature of the crimes of which these men have been convicted, the punishment awarded them, and the determination of the department, upon a careful review of all the proceedings in each case, not to interfere with the due execution of the sentences imposed by the court, or to exercise its prerogative in any degree of clemency towards those who so wantonly defy all law and authority."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT WORK.

REPORTS OF THE SECOND CONTROLLER AND SECOND AUDITOR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The annual report of Second Controller Upton, of the Treasury Department, shows that the total number of accounts and claims revised and adjusted during the year was 20,919, involving $83,271,557, and that 2,311 claims were examined, upon which $2,244,230 were allowed. A variety of incidental investigations and other duties have been performed by the bureau during the year, requiring careful and skilled labor.

The annual report of the Second Auditor of the Treasury shows that during the year transcripts for suit were prepared in 14 cases of double payments to volunteer officers, 27 settlements were made, involving $82,259 93, and 638 claims for three months' extra pay to soldiers of the Mexican war have been examined and reported upon. The clerks engaged in this work have overhauled 108,794 vouchers and discovered 62 double payments, chiefly to volunteer officers, against whom charges have been raised.

Attention is called to the fact that many colored soldiers now living, and the heirs of others who were killed in the military service, are clamoring for the pay and bounty which they claim to have been defrauded of under the régime of the Freedmen's Bureau, and that under existing laws the accounting officers to whom these applications are made are powerless to afford satisfaction in the matter. In concluding his report the Second Auditor says: "Under the act of Feb. 19, 1879, entitled 'An act for the payment to the officers and soldiers of the Mexican war of the three months' extra pay provided for by the act of July 19, 1848,' a large number of claims have been presented for settlement. After due consideration and consultation, the accounting officers decided that so far as Army claimants are concerned, the act of 1879 merely revives the act of 1848, which limited the allowance of three months' extra pay to those who were in actual service and served out the term of their enlistment, or were honorably discharged during the war, and to certain relatives of deceased soldiers. In accordance with this decision and pending additional legislation, action has been deferred on the applications of those officers and soldiers who continued in the military service after the close of the war, and who were not entitled to extra pay under the provisions of the act of 1848. As might be expected, numerous claims have been presented, no doubt in good faith, by parties who were paid in full either by paymasters, on muster out by the pay department, prior to July 25, 1850, or through this office subsequent to that date. Up to the 30th ult. the total number of claims filed under the act of Feb. 19 was 3,208, of which 2,721 have been disallowed and only 19 paid, leaving 468 on hand for future settlement. In addition to these formal claims, 5,683 letters inquiring whether the writers were entitled to extra pay have been received and answered in the negative. In these old cases, where nearly a third of a century has elapsed since the services were rendered, letters of inquiry involve the same labor and research as the preliminary examination of regular claims, and materially add to the work of the office, but in such a way that the increase cannot very well be shown in any report of work performed."

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $718,906 76, and from Customs, $791,206 96.

The President to-day appointed Albert Johnson, of Colorado, to be Surveyor-General of the United States for the District of Colorado.

The Treasury Department has accepted offers for silver bullion made yesterday amounting to 352,000 ounces, for the San Francisco and Philadelphia Mints.

The estimates for the Consular and Diplomatic service for the next fiscal year will exceed those for the current year by about $66,000. An appropriation of $2,750,000 will be asked for taking the census in the next fiscal year.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brig.-Gen. H. G. Wright, Chief of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the Lighthouse Board, in place of Col. J. G. Barnard, Corps of Engineers, who is relieved as a member of the board on account of illness.

Having received a telegram from Deputy Marshal Johnson, at Fort Elliott, Texas, asking authority to use United States soldiers at that place as a *posse comitatus* to aid in arresting a number of persons who robbed the Ordnance Depot of the Government, Secretary McCrary to-day sent a telegram to Fort Elliott asking for full particulars regarding the robbery and the reasons by the citizens of the guilty persons from the Marshal's force.

Postmaster-General Key to-day received a communication from the postal authorities of Canada stating that all publications styled "Police Gazettes," &c., are prohibited circulation in the Dominion on account of their obviously immoral character, but that, despite the utmost precaution of the Canadian Postmasters, some copies of the obnoxious papers are still received in the mails from this country and delivered. It is, therefore, requested that the United States Government take measures to prevent the forwarding of this class of matter in the Canadian mails. In compliance with this request, the Postmaster-General has this afternoon issued an order that all such publications addressed to the Dominion of Canada shall be considered unmailable and treated accordingly.

The report of Commissioner of Customs Johnson shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, 6,254 accounts were adjusted, 6,565 were received from the First Auditor, and 12 were returned to that officer. There was paid into the Treasury from sources the accounts relating to which are settled in this office $139,022,799 64, and there was paid out of the Treasury on similar accounts $19,025,452 84. The Commissioner also embraces in his report a detailed statement of the transactions in bonded goods during the year.

The United States Commercial Agent at Ottawa transmits to the Department of State his annual report of the trade of that district. The lumber business is recovering from its depression. Over one million dollars' worth of lumber was exported through Ottawa to the United States last year. The imports amounted to about $900,000, of which there were from England $516,148; from the United States, $347,654; from France, $11,026. Labor has been in excess of the demand, and there has been considerable emigration to Manitoba and the United States. Provisions have somewhat advanced in prices, which are still moderate.

Prof. C. V. Riley, Chief of the United States Entomological Commission, has recently returned from the South, where, under the auspices of that commission, he has been making a thorough study of insects which injuriously affect the cotton plant. He has visited during the year every cotton-growing State and section in the South, and with the assistance of E. A. Schwarz, special agent of the commission, he has watched the development and studied the habits of the cotton-worm from the time it is hatched in the Spring until it is killed by the early frosts. He reports that the results of the year's work are in every way satisfactory and valuable, and says they will be ready for publication at an early day.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

COMRADES PUBLICLY INVITED TO THE WASHINGTON REUNION IN HONOR OF GEN. THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The following self-explanatory address was issued to-night:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1879.

To Comrades of the Army of the Cumberland:

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland have addressed invitations to every comrade whose Post Office address is known, to be present at the reunion to be held in this city on the 19th and 20th of this month, on which occasion the monument of Gen. George H. Thomas will be unveiled and presented to the nation; but as the Post Office address of many of our comrades is not known, the committee send through the Associated Press a cordial and earnest invitation to every comrade to meet with us and aid in paying our respect to the memory of our great commander, Gen. Thomas.

Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Gen. THOMAS L. YOUNG,
Gen. McD. McCOOK,
Executive Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—In a communication to the Navy Department, dated Villa Franche, Oct. 20, Rear-Admiral J. C. Howell reports that the United States steamer Quinnebaug sailed on that day for Leghorn and the west coast of Italy. The Enterprise had been ordered to visit Tripoli, Alexandria, Smyrna, Constantinople, and Athens. The work on the boilers of the Wyoming was progressing satisfactorily, and when finished she will be stationed upon the coast of Spain for the Winter. The Trenton was in all respects ready for sea, and awaited a certificate of the sailing of the Constellation before proceeding to Gibraltar, which port, being an open one, is much exposed to the gales, which commence to blow in those seas in the month of November. The health of the squadron remains excellent.

Rear-Admiral F. A. Patterson, commanding the United States naval force on the Asiatic station, in a communication to the Navy Department, dated United States flag-ship Richmond, Yokohama, Oct. 6, reports the movements on his station as follows: "I intend leaving here with the flag-ship to-morrow, via Kobe and Nagasaki, for Shanghai, and will probably leave the latter port about the 20th of November for Foochow, Amoy, Hong Kong, and Manila, with the expectation of reaching Hong Kong from the 15th to the 20th of December. The Ranger will remain here until her departure for Mare Island. The Monongahela left this port on the 27th ult. for Mare Island, Cal., and the Ashuelot on the same day for Kobe, where she will arrive on the 29th, en route for Shanghai. The Monocacy and Palos were ordered some time since to proceed to Shanghai, and are probably there at this time. The Alert, as soon after her arrival here as practicable, will join me at Shanghai, and from thence will return to remain in Japanese waters. The Palos being the only vessel available for the purpose, will Winter at Tien-Tsin. The health of the officers and men of the squadron is excellent."

MR. MONEY ON THE AMENDMENTS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

MACON, Miss., Nov. 3.—The Hon. H. D. Money, Member of Congress, spoke to a very large and enthusiastic audience here to-night. He commenced by saying he would speak on the question of finance—a subject, he confessed, few understood. He, however, dissected the Greenback theories, and compared their claims for more money to the putting of more blood into a man when what he needed was the circulation of what blood he had; that he had enough in him for all the purposes of life and health, only it needed to be circulated from money centres to the extremities. He also exploded the Greenback idea of the bonds being taxed or taken up, that these bonds were a contract made between the Government and parties who relieved it from a debt, and that a violation of the contract would be unconstitutional, and would be so decided by any Supreme Court. He also made a humorous illustration of fiat money by exhibiting a note signed Brick Pomeroy and Ben Butler, stating this is $1,000, and should be taken as such. His whole argument on the money question was very good. He then left this subject with the remark that this was not the real question at issue, but only used for a certain purpose; that the question at issue was really a constitutional Government and the recognition of State rights, and went on to argue that the Democratic Party was the only party to which we could intrust this question, that the only part of the Constitution practically recognized by the Radical Party was the amendments thrust on us by numerical force when we were unable to counteract it. Mr. Money then went on comparing the Governments of the old world with ours, and the drifting of Radical rule toward centralization, and the necessity of harmony and mature action to resist it. He further said he wished he had something encouraging to say for the future in this respect, but the outlook was not so good as it might be, but we must fight disorganizers to the last.

ADAM IN RED GRANITE.

From the Hartford Churchman.

It is said that the citizens of Elmira, N. Y., propose to erect something before unheard of—a monument to Adam, the patriarch of all humanity. If they raise funds enough, we trust some Hebrew Professor will remind them that Adam means *red*, and that the tradition is that he was formed out of red clay. Of course, then, to be in keeping, the monument should be constructed from red granite. And his is, so far as we know, indestructible, the monument, like Cleopatra's Needle, may be at least as immortal as the world. If the ladies should object to taking a share in the expense, because of Adam's not very handsome treatment of his spouse, we beg them to remember that family harmony was restored, and, as we believe, completely. If the probabilities were against this, Milton (no very partial judge of feminine delinquencies) would surely have paraded the supposed fact in his "Paradise Lost." Whereas, he seemed to be inclined quite another way, and we have always been disposed to make a great deal of the manner in which Adam and his wife took their leave of Paradise, according to the poet's picture of the scene:

"The world was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide;
They, hand in hand, with wand'ring steps and slow,
Through Eden took their solitary way."

Thus, we hope, the sons and daughters of Adam in Western New-York will imitate their remote progenitors, and go hand in hand toward the erection of a monument which shall be fresh for a hundred generations.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

The Earl of Dunraven is at the Hotel Brunswick.

John F. Smyth, of Albany, is at the St. James Hotel.

The Hon. Milton Sayler, of Ohio, is at the Gilsey House.

John King, Jr., of Baltimore, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Senator J. H. Mitchell, of Oregon, is at the Hoffman House.

Senator W. W. Rockwell, of Glen's Falls, N. Y., is at the Sturtevant House.

The Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, of England, and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, are at the Windsor Hotel.

A. J. Cassatt, of Philadelphia, and Senator B. Platt Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Associate Justice Ward Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court; Col. Lauris, of the British Army; Prof. W. P. Blake, of New-Haven, and the Hon. Isaac Morton, of Ohio, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

R. De Pestel, Minister for the Netherlands at Washington, and Commodore Fairfax, United States Navy, are at the Everett House.

J. E. Adger & Co., hardware merchants, of Charleston, S. C., have made an assignment. Their liabilities are $383,668, and assets, $209,218.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 6.—To-day, being Thanksgiving Day, was generally observed throughout the Dominion as a holiday.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Charles F. Jacquith, age 16, and Frederick N. Easter, age 21, were arrested to-day for forging the name of Boyd & McClure, iron merchants, to checks amounting to $1,900, and uttering the same at the Merchants' National Bank. Easter was employed by the firm as a clerk.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

A NEW REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

PRESIDENT DIAZ'S PLACE IN DANGER—PLANS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF RESTORATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6.—By parties in this city who profess to be intimately acquainted with the movement, it is asserted that a very large proportion of the population of Mexico is dissatisfied with the Government of President Diaz; that this dissatisfaction has taken the shape of an organized revolutionary Government which includes many of the most distinguished Mexican soldiers and politicians, and that an outbreak which will involve several of the most important Mexican States is imminent. An agent of the "Government of Restoration of the Republic of Mexico," of which Gen. Angel Maria Carrillo de Albornoz is President, is in this city endeavoring to negotiate for material aid to further their schemes for the overthrow of President Diaz. The agent invites capitalists, who are now considering the scheme, to supply the revolutionary Government with certain arms and military supplies, in return for which they are to be granted, first, authority to organize a National Bank of Mexico, the notes of which are to be legal tender for all debts, public and private, and to be receivable in payment for public lands at the rate of $1 per acre, all the public lands of Mexico to be set apart for this purpose; second, franchises for railways and telegraphs throughout Mexico, and subsidies in bonds and national bank notes sufficient for their construction; third, abolition of all duties on importations of goods from the United States into Mexico by land. The rights of immigrants are guaranteed, and taxation and service in the Mexican Army for a stated period are to be remitted and religious toleration assured.

There seems to be no doubt that very ambitious men in Mexico are concerned in the movement, and some of the heaviest capitalists of the Pacific coast are reported to be now examining it with a view to engage in the enterprise if it promises success. By a private letter from a gentleman in Boston it is learned that the same scheme has been submitted to the capitalists who own the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway. These gentlemen have already sent an agent to Mexico to endeavor to obtain from President Diaz the same franchises so far as their company is concerned, and, failing in that, it is said they have promised to give the scheme their earnest attention.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

SCHOONER NELLIE BROWN A TOTAL WRECK—OTHER VESSELS ASHORE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Signal Corps Station at Little Egg Harbor reports to the Chief Signal Officer that Life-saving Crew No. 23 returned at 1 A. M. from the schooner Nellie Brown, already reported ashore. They could not float her last night, as she is leaking badly. The Captain and crew have abandoned her, and she will prove a total wreck. The vessel is valued at $6,000, and insured for $1,000. The cargo is not insured. The vessel will go to pieces before night. The crew are trying to save the remainder of the cargo. The sea is heavy.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 6.—The schooner Ernest F. Norwood is ashore on Ten-pound Island. Efforts will be made to get her off at high-water. The schooner Mary E. Daniels is on a rock off Rocky Neck, where she lies easy, and probably will not receive much damage. The schooner Addie Emma is ashore on Eastern Point, and has a hole in her bottom. An attempt will be made to get her off at high-water.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—A special dispatch to the *Post and Tribune* from Harrisville, Mich., says that the schooner Goldhunter, laden with ore, for Cleveland, was driven on the reef off Black River during the gale last night, and is now full of water. The schooner was in tow of a barge, but the tow-line broke off Thunder Bay, and she was driven ashore.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 6.—The schooner Peter Crowell, from Baltimore for Boston, with coal, put in here to-day, with loss of foremast and mainsail.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 6.—The ship Henry, which arrived here this morning, landed the crew of the schooner Violet, abandoned at sea on Tuesday. The vessel left Moncton Oct. 31 with a cargo of bark for Boston. She encountered head winds in the bay, and on Monday was caught in a gale off Grand Manan, sprang a leak, and filled with water. Fortunately, the Henry hove in sight on Tuesday and took off the crew, who would otherwise, likely, have perished. The schooner Marysville, at this port from Boston, for Fredericton, reports that a lumber-laden schooner is ashore on Baker's Island.

TRADE AND COMMERCE ABROAD.

THE PARIS BOURSE DISORGANIZED BY SPECULATORS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The *Times*, in its financial article, says: "The Paris Bourse is evidently thoroughly disorganized. It will only recover after the whole speculative position, which has accumulated during the past six months, has been liquidated. Several declarations of defaulters were made on Wednesday in Paris, but no names are mentioned. We are informed that many speculative brokers there have failed to meet their engagements. Our Paris correspondent telegraphs that the Bourse closed with a pretty general rise, but was, nevertheless, very agitated. The agitation was concentrated on two securities, the shares of the Banque Européenne and of the Crédit Mobilier, M. Philippart or his institution being known to have become a large holder of the latter. The Bourse thought and talked of nothing but rumors of immense losses sustained by M. Philippart in his speculations, private and otherwise. It is stated that the Directors of the Banque Européenne have held an extraordinary meeting and decided that, having no knowledge of M. Philippart's Bourse operations, which were managed personally by himself, and without the board's consent, the Banque Européenne could not hold itself responsible for them. M. Philippart was reported to be at Brussels, endeavoring to arrange to meet his engagements."

Continued improvement is manifested in the Preston cotton trade. Yesterday the Ribble Bank Spinning Mill, which had been stopped for some months, started running. The Messrs. Horrocks & Jackson have started their large mill, which had been stopped for the past six months. Full-time manufacturing is rapidly advancing on the Continent. Quantities of mill machinery are almost daily being sent abroad by Lancashire firms.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—John Pilkington, proprietor of the Albion Mills, in the Bolton district, has failed. His liabilities are estimated at £50,000.

The *Financier* this morning says: "It is definitely ascertained that the Indian indigo crop this year will be 73,000 maunds compared with 113,000 maunds in 1878."

DE LA MATYR'S PREDICTIONS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—The Rev. Gilbert De La Matyr, Greenback Congressman from Indiana, is making a series of fiat-money speeches in the southern portion of his State. In conversation to-day, he expressed himself much disappointed at the defeat of Butler in Massachusetts. Butler, he says, will head the Greenback ticket for President in 1880, with Jones, of Texas, for second place. Since Tilden's fiasco in New-York, he believes the Democrats will nominate Hendricks. The Republican candidate, he predicts, will be either Grant or Blaine. The Greenback Party, according to Mr. De La Matyr, has no intention of abandoning the fight.

LYNCHERS NOT PROSECUTED.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—Detective Frank Lane, who is accused of leading the mob which lynched Bill Young at Luray, Mo., a few days ago, and several other persons who have been under nominal arrest for being concerned in that affair, appeared before the examining magistrate at Luray yesterday, but nobody being there to prosecute, no action was taken. John Young, Bill Young's son, who had threatened vengeance upon the murderers of his father, has left the country, and Mrs. Young, at whose instance the above arrests were made, will leave Luray.

AIDING THE ORPHANS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Mr. George W. Childs was in Baltimore to-day. This afternoon Capt. F. M. Colston received from Mr. A. S. Abell, of the *Sun*, a note inclosing his check for $1,000, which Capt. Colston was requested to "add to the fund now being raised for the maintenance and education of the orphaned family of the late Gen. Hood." The note further says: "Half of the amount is my own contribution, and the other of Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia."

TWO GRAVES FOR ONE CORPSE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 6.—A disgraceful scene occurred at a funeral yesterday in Henrietta. The widow of the deceased and his sons by a former wife differed concerning the arrangements for the funeral and the place of burial. Graves were dug at Bloomfield and at Mount Hope, in this city. The corpse was forcibly transferred from one coffin to another in the street, and the burial proceeded at Bloomfield without further difficulty. It will probably be necessary to guard the grave.

BIDDING FOR A RAILROAD.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 6.—The Macon and Brunswick Railroad was offered for sale or lease to-day, with the privilege of purchase. The bidding went up to $176,010, when the legal hour of sale expired. The rapidity of the bids prevented a decision as to the highest bidder before the expiration of the hour. The Governor withdrew the road, and it will be re-advertised for sale in a few days.

STRIKERS GAIN THEIR DEMANDS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—One thousand men quit work at the stock-yards this morning. They received the advance they asked for from most of the packers, and resumed operations. No further trouble is anticipated.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 6.—The Ohio State Grange will hold its next annual meeting in this city, Dec. 9. Delegates are expected from every county in the State.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE

THE WORK AND NEEDS OF A GROWING DEPARTMENT.

A REQUEST FOR INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS —DANGERS OF THE RAILWAY SERVICE— OPERATIONS OF THE FREE DELIVERY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Col. W. B. Thompson, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has completed his annual report for the last fiscal year. It exhibits an increase of over 400,000,000 pieces of mail matter handled on the postal cars during the 12 months ended June 30, last, the aggregate being nearly 2,650,000,000, or about 20 per cent. more than the preceding year. Superintendent Thompson adduces in detail many considerations to show the necessity of increased appropriations for this branch of the postal service. In support of a recommendation for means to employ additional "mail route messengers," he says: "Railroads are being built in all parts of the country, and the mileage is increasing more rapidly than was anticipated, and in view of the increasing prosperity of the country, will doubtless continue to gain in a much larger ratio in the immediate future. Where there is a railroad in operation, the public very properly demand that it should have the benefit of an agent upon it, if not more than 30 or 40 miles in length. The first agents appointed on a new road are almost invariably mail route messengers, which increases the demands on the appropriation." He also argues that there is great need for an increase in the appropriation for local mail agents. He says: "These agents are now required to receipt for and transfer registered mail in addition to their other duties, which greatly increases their work and requires them to assume a heavy responsibility, for which a large percentage of them do not receive an adequate remuneration for the labor performed. There are many railroad junctions which the good of the service demands should be provided with local agents. There is no branch of the service more important than this, yet its merits have in a measure been overlooked."

The registration of third class mail matter has largely increased the work on the postal cars, and Superintendent Thompson is of the opinion that clerks should be provided for on all the great through lines, whose only duty it should be to receive, receipt for, and take charge of the registered mail. This valuable class of mail matter, he says, is growing rapidly, and becoming a very important part of the service. In view of the increasing wants of the postal-car service, and of the fact that there are a great number of very competent and faithful men who deserve promotion, but who cannot be promoted unless the department has more money at command, the Superintendent asks for an increase of the amount now appropriated for railway post office clerks from $1,350,000 to $1,450,000. He also requests an increase of $100,000 in the appropriation for route agents. Heretofore the pay of these agents has been graded according to the average number of miles run daily, but during the past year it became an absolute necessity to reduce nearly all of them to the minimum of $900 per annum, (the maximum compensation authorized by law being $1,200 per annum,) in order to avert the creation of a deficiency.

"There is a growing need and a pressing demand for 'double daily' route agent service on the more important lines of that class. Having given this matter mature consideration, I have to respectfully recommend that you ask for an appropriation of $1,225,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881." The total number of route agents now employed in the service is 1,193; the railway postal clerks number 1,091, and there are 247 mail messengers and 134 local agents. Superintendent Thompson calls attention to, and earnestly indorses, the recommendation of his predecessor, Superintendent Vail, that authority be granted by Congress for the department to reclassify all the employes of the railway service, and that the appropriation be made in gross, instead of as at present, for clerks, route agents, &c., separately. The clerks could thus, it is said, be more uniformly graded, and much dissatisfaction be avoided, which now arises from the distinction in designation and pay when there is none in the work.

Accompanying the report is a list of "casualties" showing the great risk to life and limb incurred by the employes of the railway mail service in the performance of their duties. During the last fiscal year there were 35 railway accidents on postal lines, by which four clerks were killed and a large number seriously injured and maimed, in some cases being unable to perform duty for months.

The Superintendent reports in detail the various extensions and enlargements of mail service effected during the fiscal year, and states that the additional facilities and improved schedules, as well as the continuance of harmonious relations with the railroads, were procured by means of the special fund which Congress placed at the disposal of the Postmaster-General. He says it has been of incalculable benefit to the service, and he hopes that Congress will make renewed provision to enable the department to continue the present facilities. In conclusion, Superintendent Thompson warmly commends all the employes of the railway mail service "from the highest to the lowest, for the untiring zeal and energy displayed by them in the execution of their arduous duties." "On their promptness, care, and watchfulness," he adds, "are dependent interests of great magnitude, and I can safely say that the trust reposed in them has not been betrayed."

Mr. B. W. Gurley, Superintendent of the Free Delivery service, has submitted his annual report to the Postmaster-General. He stated that, in view of the fact that only $50,000 more was appropriated for the last fiscal year's service than for the preceding year, the letter-carrier system was extended during the 12 months ended June 30 last to only one additional city, Oakland, Cal., and the additional funds at the command of the department were expended principally in adding to the number of carriers in the larger cities, in order to meet the requirements of their territorial growth, and give a more frequent service in the business centres. This policy, by embracing a larger population and affording facilities for the more frequent exchange of local correspondence, largely increased both the amount of matter handled and the postal revenue from postages on local matter. Superintendent Gurley reports that the service, though perhaps not as frequent as it should be in some of the largest cities, is well systematized, regular, and reliable, and reasonably frequent in most of them, and is believed to be generally satisfactory to the people. The results exhibited by the statistics for the fiscal year are highly gratifying, as they show an extraordinary increase in the amount of matter handled, and a comparatively small increase in the cost of the service. The aggregate number of letters, postal cards, and newspapers handled by the 2,359 carriers in the 88 free delivery cities during the fiscal year was about 810,000,000, being an average of over 339,000 pieces for each carrier, and an increase in the total number of pieces of nearly 100,000,000 as compared with the previous year. The total cost of the service, including the pay of special agents and the back pay of carriers, was $1,947,706, an increase of about 6 per cent., and the amount of postage on local matter deposited at the free delivery offices was $2,812,523, being an increase of nearly 15 per cent. The excess of postage on local matter over the total cost of the service was $864,771. Since the close of the last fiscal year the free delivery system has been extended to 11 additional cities, making their total number at the present date 99.

THE GALES.

MUCH HEAVY WEATHER, BUT LITTLE DAMAGE DONE.

Although nearly all the vessels arriving here report unusually severe weather, none of them have sustained material injuries. No vessels either with spars gone or leaking badly have yet turned up, and no vessels in distress, nor any abandoned wrecks, are reported as having been passed at sea since the recent gales. The masters of the incoming ships say that the storms have been terrific, and a number of the officers go so far as to state that the weather on the Atlantic during their recent passages has been the worst they have ever experienced. The fact that little damage has been sustained by the vessels is accounted for by some as owing to the careful manner in which they have been handled. Heavy weather on the North Atlantic is generally looked for early in the Fall. The unusually fine weather met with in September and the early part of October, instead of rendering the shipmasters careless, made them more watchful, and when the gales finally made their appearance the vessels were prepared for the encounter. The French steam-ship France, which arrived on Wednesday evening, met with variable weather up to the Banks. Violent northerly gales then set in and caused a heavy sea. The waves frequently broke over the decks. It became necessary to heave the steam-ship to on account of the fierceness of the storm. On Tuesday last the wind and sea went down, and the remainder of the voyage was accomplished with favorable weather. The Guyon steam-ship Nevada, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, also had considerable heavy weather, which she passed through without injury. The Norwegian bark President Dam, which arrived from Bremen yesterday, was 60 days in making the passage. During the last three weeks she has been on this side of the Banks of Newfoundland, beating her way against head winds and seas. The ship Dorset, which reached port yesterday, was 20 days west of the Banks, with strong gales. Capt. Stevens, of the steam-ship Bristol City, from Bristol, England, reports a stormy voyage. The ship G. B. Carvel, from Hull, made the passage in 36 days, the last 16 of which were passed in making her way from the Banks to this port against westerly gales and high head-seas.

DR. CROSBY'S SOCIETY.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in its rooms, at Broadway and Fourth-street, the Rev. Dr. Crosby presiding. The only business transacted was the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Howard Crosby; Vice-Presidents—Peter Cooper and William H. Wickham; Treasurer—Benjamin Tatham; Board of Directors—William F. Mott, Erastus D. Culver, S. Irenæus Prime, David J. Whitney, William B. Prentice, John H. Hinton, Frederick A. Booth, Howard Crosby, Benjamin Tatham, Alonzo Follett, Oscar E. Schmidt, George G. Wheelock, William A. Harding, George R. Lockwood, L. P. Tibbals, Peter Cooper, William H. Wickham, and John R. Voorhies. The business of the meeting, which was conducted privately, will be completed on Thursday evening next.

PHOTO-GRECIAN PAINTING.

HOW IT WAS REDUCED TO A SCIENTIFIC SWINDLE.

A novel mode of alleged swindling was revealed yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court, in an examination of a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses, preferred by Warren C. Kellogg, of No. 368 West Twenty-third-street, against Harry Herr, alias Frederick Henry Herr, of No. 17 East Seventeenth-street. Kellogg charged that on Aug. 30 last he paid Herr $304 for a half interest in a patent and business known as "Photo-Grecian Painting," which Herr claimed to have invented, and Kellogg also agreed to pay $150 additional as his share of capital for the first year. Herr represented the investment to be a desirable and lucrative one, and declared that during August the profits had been $430, which was a fair average of the regular monthly return. He said he had 28 agents canvassing for the new process, and that he made $10 a day teaching his art in private residences and $10 additional instructing working girls. Kellogg charges all these representations to be untrue and made with the purpose of defrauding, and also declares that the copartnership agreement was purposely made defective, the term "sale" being designedly omitted, in the paragraph relating to the selling of the half interest. The complainant further alleged that the receipts of the business had been "nothing at all" for the month of September, and that, further, Herr represented a deficiency and endeavored to induce the complainant to meet his share of it as partner. He found, he charges, that Herr had only two agents, in place of 28, and also discovered that Herr was carrying on the business in such a manner that he [Kellogg] suffered daily loss of reputation by reason of his association with him. Herr, it is charged, repeatedly advertised in the *Herald*—at times changing his name to avoid detection by his victims—to teach young girls his art of painting, and guaranteeing to give them a salary of $10 a week when they became adept at it. Applicants who presented themselves as pupils were required to furnish their own materials and photographs for coloring. He charged them $4 80 for paints which he, himself, purchased for 30 cents only, and after going through the pretense of giving them lessons, would so mix their colors that they were unable to use them. At this point on the plea of their lack of good eyesight, or some similar flimsy excuse, he would declare them unfit for the work, and would turn them away without remunerating them or returning the money they had expended for worthless colors. Kellogg further charged that Herr insulted these unfortunate pupils in his office, and also sent them insulting letters. He never returned them anything, with the exception of the case of a girl whose father threatened to have him exposed in the newspapers, when, becoming alarmed, he returned her money at once. He kept a list of the names of the girls he is thus alleged to have swindled, and whenever any came in answer to a new advertisement, he would inquire their name, and, before employing them, would look over his list to see that they were not among the list of those he had already entrapped. Kellogg said still further that he met his partner for the first time five weeks ago, and remonstrated with him as to the way he was conducting the business, and pointed out its danger and disreputableness. Herr treated his remonstrance lightly, and, producing his book, said there "was sufficient floating population in the City to enable him to carry the business on in that way for 10 years."

Herr and Kellogg were both in court yesterday, with a number of ladies who said they had been swindled by Herr. Kellogg explained that the excuse given by Herr for spoiling the colors purchased by his pupils was that it would "ruin" the business if they learned to paint. The prisoner was paroled until next Thursday on the professional honor of his counsel.

MRS. MERRILL'S WILL.

HOW SHE SNUBBED PRINCE LEOPOLD OF ENGLAND.

The trial in the contest of the matter of proving the will of Caroline A. Merrill, deceased, in which George Merrill, an adopted son is the contestant, and which has been in the Surrogate's Court for nearly two years, was again before Surrogate Calvin yesterday. The testimony offered yesterday was entirely in the form of depositions, taken under Consular authority in Florence and Paris. The first deposition was that of Mrs. Clara B. De Rosa, an American lady who has resided in France for many years. She first met Mrs. Merrill in 1855 or 1856 in Paris, and afterward saw her there frequently. The witness described eccentric doings and habits of Mrs. Merrill, which produced in her mind the impression that the things described were irrational acts. Sarah Borgogni, an Englishwoman, wife of the keeper of the Grand Hotel del Arno, at Pisa, deposed that Mrs. Merrill went to that hotel to board in 1875, with her courier, Lorenzo Maffai; that the decedent was intensely addicted to card playing, was peculiar and untidy in her dress, ate inordinately at the table d'hôte, and drank large quantities of champagne and other wines, a bottle of champagne being her usual modicum at dinner. While at the hotel Mrs. Merrill formed an attachment for a young girl who was stopping there named Amalia Teragho. Amalia was a friend of the Borgogni family, and Mrs. Merrill insisted on the girl going to Rome with her, and also induced her to marry Lorenzo Maffai, intimating that she would do something handsome in assisting the young couple; while at Rome Mrs. Merrill's affection for Amalia turned to extreme unkindness, because one day the girl, while looking out of a window, failed to give attention to some story Mrs. Merrill was relating, and which she had told many times before. Mrs. Merrill was exceedingly irritable and variable in temper, and one day while playing cards with Mrs. Borgogni she struck the table suddenly and said she hated the English, and if ever a war broke out between England and the United States she would fit out a war-ship for the United States at her own expense; at card-playing she was always angry unless the other players allowed her to win; she also expressed the opinion that all other ladies whom she saw at the table d'hôte were loose characters, condemning in this way even English ladies of high rank who were stopping there; on one occasion Prince Leopold of England was at the house, and Mrs. Merrill was requested to appear at the table in a costume less eccentric and slovenly than customary; she at once exhibited great anger and asked, "Who is he? Who is Prince Leopold? I am Mrs. M. W. Merrill, of New-York;" her favorite game at cards was whist, and she often expressed the opinion that no person could expect to be accounted a lady or gentleman who could not play whist. Catano Borgogni, husband of the last witness, deposed that his whist playing with Mrs. Merrill was terminated because he would not pass his trumps to her under the table as his wife and daughter were in the habit of doing, and Mrs. Merrill became so enraged at his refusal that she refused even to say "Good morning" to him when she met him; on one occasion she chased a maid-servant out of the hotel with a broom, because the girl had offended her; Mrs. Merrill was two years at the hotel, and attracted the attention of all the guests by her manners and dress, wearing a kind of night-cap on her head, a shabby red shawl, and short skirts, which showed her shoes to be ill-shapen and worn, unlaced or otherwise slovenly. Mr. Borgogni says she was a good customer to his house, and gives her credit for being an extensive wine-drinker.

It is understood that all the remaining testimony to be offered in the case is documentary, embodying the depositions of witnesses in Europe.

A BROOKLYN MURDER TRIAL.

CONFLICTING STORIES ABOUT A SUNDAY FIGHT.

Paul Shirley was placed on trial yesterday in the Kings County Court, of Oyer and Terminer, on an indictment charging him with the murder of Michael Travis on the 13th of last July. Shirley, who is an under-sized and sickly-looking young man, was standing in front of Newton's liquor-saloon, No. 9 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on the day of the alleged murder, when he was assaulted by Travis. Travis was a large, powerful man, and when drunk was very quarrelsome. Shirley, after being assaulted, ran into the hallway of Newton's saloon to escape Travis. The day being Sunday, the outer doors of the saloon were closed, but the proprietor, hearing the noise, went into the hall to learn the cause of the disturbance. Shirley told Newton that he had been assaulted by Travis. Newton advised Shirley to go home, and, going outside, asked Travis to cross the street. Shirley then went to Officer Bedell, of the Second Precinct, who was stationed at the ferry, and asked him to arrest Travis. The officer had not seen the assault, and he told Shirley that the proper thing to do was to get out a warrant for Travis. Up to this point there is no dispute about the facts. When Shirley left the officer he turned to go up Fulton-street. Travis was standing in front of the Franklin House, and had a stick in his hand. Shirley claims that Travis made a blow at him with the stick, and that in self-defense he stabbed Travis twice in the breast with a small pocket-knife. A number of witnesses testified, yesterday, that Shirley approached Travis, and, calling him a vile name, stabbed him, and that after stabbing him once he went away about 25 feet, and then returning, stabbed Travis again. The defense showed that Shirley, who is a clerk, employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, bore an excellent reputation, never drank, and was a peaceable, inoffensive young man. It was shown, also, mostly by the testimony of Police officers, that Travis, when drunk, was a desperate man, and that he had been arrested for assaulting people. After counsel on both sides had summed up the court adjourned. This morning the Judge will deliver his charge, and the case will be given to the jury.

MOSES ODELL'S ICE-POND

IS IT INJURIOUS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH?

FINAL HEARING BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS—PROF. DRAPER'S TESTIMONY—ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES.

A final hearing was yesterday had before the commission, composed of Elisha Ferris, Cyrus Lawrence, 2d, and Henry W. Norton, appointed for the purpose of determining whether it is necessary, in the interest of the public health, to drain Moses Odell's ice-pond, at Dobb's Ferry. The hearing took place in the Court-house at White Plains. Cyrus W. Field and F. J. Stone, familiarly known as the "attorney in person," both of whom are the petitioners in this matter, were present, with their counsel, Edward Wells and J. Odle Close. Prof. Henry Draper, who is the uncle of the infant defendant, was also present with his counsel, W. P. Prentice and Martin J. Keogh. Prof. Draper was put on the stand and gave brief testimony as to whether he had ever been ordered by the town authorities to drain the pond in question, and replied he had not. While giving the subject of conversations had with Cyrus W. Field and D. Ogden Bradley he was required to give specific answers, "yes" or "no." He refused to do so unless he were given an opportunity of giving some explanation, and went on to say that Messrs. Field and Stone did not want to have the place drained at all, but only wanted to get a drain-pipe laid through the lot, so that it would be under the control of the Road Commissioner, and that being the case, it could not be dammed up and would be unable to be used as an ice-pond, which is just what the petitioners want to get rid of in this indirect way.

An exciting scene hereupon took place. Mr. Field's excitable and irritable nephew, the "attorney in person," exclaimed: "We can prove that is false, every word of it."

The witness, who during this protracted examination, has been very lenient with this indiscreet young man, now warmed up and said he had not been used to having such language addressed to him, and that he would not submit to such insults any longer, and thought an apology should be forthcoming for the language. The Professor's counsel demanded that the "nephew" apologize to Prof. Draper and the Commissioners for the language he had used. The Commissioners then demanded from Mr. Stone an apology, which was given in a very graceful flow of language, over which he seems to have complete control.

The examination was then permitted to proceed uninterruptedly. The Professor went on to say there was in the neighborhood of the Odell meadow only a few residents to be affected by it, even in case malaria were caused by it. Under cross-examination the witness did not remember Mr. Stone having said to him that his child was sick, and that its sickness had been caused by the Odell pond. Mr. Stone never had, either, made an offer to the witness to drain the place at his own expense if the witness would promise not to obstruct it by damming or otherwise. The testimony being concluded, Mr. Prentice said they were ready to close. After considerable debate as to whether the summing up should be made then or on some future day, the Commissioners decided that they intended to finish the matter at once. Martin J. Keogh, of counsel for the defense, then summed up the case. He said the order of the court under which the commission was acting was specific, and gave them a résumé of the law governing their action. He enjoined upon them that they must be satisfied of the need and absolute necessity of the matter before they could issue an order for the drainage of the pond. The prosecution must first prove that the pond is injurious to the public health. To be sure they have proved by one Mr. Cannon that while colts were running over the meadow he had smelt a disagreeable odor which made him sick; very strangely he had never smelled a disagreeable odor arising from the muck and decaying matter about Mr. Stone's house. Mr. Olmstead, a civil engineer, had testified for the prosecution, but he should be an expert on sanitary matters before his testimony could have any weight, which he does not seem to be. He thought the meadow ought to be drained, though he knew nothing about its effect on the community. Ward Carpenter, another civil engineer, also had testified that the meadow should be drained. "It is astonishing," said counsel, "how these civil engineers become quasi medical experts when the occasion suits them. He says that to properly drain the meadow it is necessary to straighten and deepen this brook; but it happens that this brook is a natural one, having a natural course and depth, and, according to the common law, it cannot be straightened. The question presents itself, Can this commission take its own course, owing to having visited the pond themselves? When you first saw these grounds, if you made up your minds about it, you had no need to take any testimony. Gen. Viele and Mr. Carpenter say that it is necessary to change the course of this stream. That was good testimony for the defense. They also say in order to do this it would be necessary to go through Mr. Stymus's property. Can they go through the Stymus property in its present condition, it being fenced in, and being technically a door-yard? Does the law warrant this? The statute says you cannot. Because you say our lands must be drained you have not any right to go through Mr. Stymus's door-yard to do it. Dr. Schmidt went on the premises, and we presume him to be an honest gentleman, but his testimony went to show he was not an authority on this subject of malaria. The Doctor had got his information solely from his visit to the ground and conversation with and information from nephew Stone. Mr. Stone might have instilled anything into his mind if he exercised the usual loquacity which he has manifested during this examination. Dr. Hasbrouck considered this meadow detrimental to the public health, but he did not seem to be aware that malaria travels in waves. All along the Sound it prevailed, but went away again. It is not alone due to local causes. Malaria is on the decrease in the vicinity of Dobb's Ferry, but the meadow remains, and is certainly no denser or purer than it was when the malaria was at its height. The only witness the prosecution has examined who knows, from experience, what he says is Dr. Hasbrouck. I ask you to rely primarily on your own inspection of the pond. The true cause of this petition is because this pond is not picturesque, and Messrs. Field and Stone don't want in sight of their palatial residences any swamps or corn-fields. Mr. Frazer's testimony as to his unlimited use of the ice from this pond, and the general excellent health of his family was fully reviewed. Prof. Chandler's testimony was particularly strong against any necessity for drainage. As is well known, said counsel, he is a chemist of high repute, and he states of his own knowledge that this meadow was not injurious to the public health; and when he says that, how are you going to say that it is? Dr. Stephen Smith says about the same thing. Dr. Hasbrouck is the only professional man who declares it is detrimental to the health of the neighborhood. The nature of the soil on this meadow is important. The brook has a pebbly bottom, and the effect of such a stream spreading over four or five acres could not be injurious. Prof. Chandler has pronounced it ordinary meadow land. Mr. Towle, a sanitary engineer, and the Chief of the New-York Bureau of Sewers, testifies that drainage is wholly unnecessary. What case of sickness have they produced that has been caused by this meadow alone? None. There are other ponds there which are direct causes of malaria, the Hamilton pond in particular."

Mr. Prentice then presented the points of law showing that the commission could not do anything toward the drainage of this meadow unless it was shown to be for the benefit of the public health. The petitioners had only shown that it was for their own personal benefit. In the second place, he stated that the proposed plan could not be carried out because it was contrary to the common law to interfere with a stream, and because the law expressly forbids the commission from going through an orchard or a door-yard.

Mr. Edward Wells summed up for the petitioner, sustaining by citations from the testimony of his witnesses their character and capacity. He also said that, although there was no collection of houses in the vicinity of the Odell meadow, yet he thought they had established by Dr. Hasbrouck that the public health was affected. He did not think that the fact that there were other sources of malaria nearer to upper Dobbs Ferry bore upon the question of draining this meadow, and he contended that the Stymus inclosure was too large to be called a door-yard, and that the orchard on the Odell meadow had not been established long enough to be considered as such. He also quoted several cases in support of his argument. In the course of his argument he claimed that there was a ditch running through the Stymus property, which Mr. Prentice denied, saying there was none.

Mr. Stone impugned the veracity of Mr. Prentice in this matter. Mr. Prentice arose and called the attention of the commission to the fact that Mr. Stone had called him a liar. He said, personally, he cared nothing about it, but as it had occurred in a court of law, he thought the commission should rebuke Mr. Stone.

The Chairman, accordingly told him he must not make any such observations, and that they were entirely improper and unfit under the circumstances.

Mr. Stone said the remark had been made in a low tone, and that he wanted to act as a gentleman.

Mr. Prentice asked the commission to allow him to take an exception to that last remark.

The commission will make an early report to Judge Gilbert.

A LAWYER SUSPENDED FOR THREE YEARS

When the will of the late Alfred Barmore was presented for probate in the Surrogate's court about two years ago it was contested by Mrs. Eldridge, the wife of Titus B. Eldridge, who acted as her counsel. In the course of the proceedings Eldridge was charged with subornation of perjury in having procured three false depositions. In May last an application was made to the General Term of the Supreme Court to strike Eldridge's name from the roll of attorneys and counselors, and to disqualify him from practicing law in this State. The ground of the application was the old charge of subornation of perjury. The General Term, in an opinion written by Judge Daniels, and concurred in by Judge Brady, decided, yesterday to suspend Eldridge from practice for three years. This decision is based on the fact that, although the evidence given in support of the charge of subornation of perjury was untrustworthy, it was shown that Eldridge supplied a witness with money before his examination, and prepared the answers he was to return to interrogatories propounded to him. Presiding Judge Noah Davis dissented from the opinion of his associates, and wrote one in favor of disbarring Eldridge altogether, holding that it was not a question whether, on the evidence, a jury would convict the lawyer of subornation of perjury, but whether he had acted in an improper manner, and one reflecting disgrace upon the Bar.

THE OCEAN BANK INVESTIGATION.

MR. CHARLES P. CROSBY'S TESTIMONY—OTHER WITNESSES HEARD.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, which is investigating Mr. Theodore M. Davis's actions as Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, held its second session yesterday at the Grand Central Hotel. Mr. Davis was present, with Mr. John E. Parsons, his counsel, and the committee began work promptly. Mr. Charles P. Crosby, of the firm of Fullerton, Knox & Crosby, was called to the stand to tell what he knew regarding the old suit to compel Mr. Davis to delay the sale of the bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company. Mr. Crosby said he knew nothing about the proceedings upon which the suit was instituted except what he had been told by Messrs. Frost, Avery, and Terbell. When asked what he knew about the publication of an article in the *Sun* last Summer severely reflecting on Mr. Davis, Mr. Crosby testified that the article had been to him a great surprise. He regarded it as improper, entirely unjustifiable, and uncalled for in every respect. Chairman Buckner then read a number of papers he had received relating to the subject under investigation. They were chiefly correspondence between Bank Examiner Meigs and Controller of the Currency Knox. Mr. Meigs wrote to the Controller that, from inquiries made in Wall-street, he was convinced that the shares of the Canal Company held by the Ocean Bank had no market value, and if Mr. Davis succeeded in getting $100,000 for them, as he had said he could, he would do remarkably well.

Mr. William L. Avery was then called to the witness chair, and testified that he had very little information except from others; he went to England in 1875, and again in 1877, to get the money needed to purchase the capital stock of the reorganized Lake Superior Company; the negotiations finally fell through because of the breaking out of the Russo-Turkish war. Some rambling testimony was given regarding two or three railroads which the witness partly built under contracts, and which were mixed up with the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, and then the value of the latter company's property was inquired about. The witness said an Englishman had estimated its value to be $30,000,000; the witness himself considered it worth a good deal more than $8,000,000, but its real value was a problem hard to solve. It was like a white elephant—its value depended on how many white elephants were wanted. Mr. Avery gave it as his opinion, on cross-examination, that Mr. Charles L. Frost's reputation was not good. Mr. Avery was followed by Mr. Arthur W. Sherman, who made, last Summer, under directions from the Controller of the Currency, an investigation of the assets of the Ocean Bank. His plan, he said, had been to trace each individual asset of the bank to see what it was worth. Then he followed them up to find out what the Receiver had realized upon them. Out of a total of $1,846,779 70, witness had found a difference between his figures and those of Receiver Davis of only $6. The legal expenses of the Receiver in the numerous suits growing out of the robbery of the Ocean Bank were $34,571 39, and all his other legal expenses amounted to $33,471 13. In reply to a question from Mr. Buckner, Receiver Davis then said that the amount now due the depositors of the Ocean Bank was from $190,000 to $200,000, including 70 per cent. of interest. One-half of the depositors, Mr. Davis added, have relinquished all claims to excess of interest, and hence the non-assenting depositors are entitled to about $100,000. The cross-examination of Mr. Sherman was then proceeded with. Witness said that when his examination was made Mr. Davis was a stranger to him, and was not at the bank at the time; the difference of $6 which he found was in Mr. Davis's favor; the investigation covered every cent which appeared on the books of the bank. No other witness was present when Mr. Sherman's evidence was concluded, and the committee accordingly adjourned until 10:30 o'clock to-day. A large number of witnesses are expected to appear to-day, among them Mr. Frost, who has been telegraphed for from Washington, and Mr. Davis himself. Mr. Frost's testimony is awaited with interest, as he is the man to whom most of the witnesses against Receiver Davis have referred as the source of their information.

TWENTY YEARS IN STATE PRISON.

A YOUNG HIGHWAYMAN FOUND GUILTY—HOW MR. GRAFF WAS SHOT.

A rather unusual case of aggravated assault and highway robbery was brought to trial by Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell in the General Sessions Court yesterday. The prisoner was a mere stripling, of refined appearance, named James McCabe, whose slight build and attractive face made it difficult to believe that he could be the perpetrator of a crime of more than ordinary atrocity. The complainant was Mr. Jacob Graff, of No. 133 East Fiftieth-street, a member of the Thirty-fourth-Street Synagogue choir. On the evening of May 28 last, as Mr. Graff was proceeding homeward through Stuyvesant-square, he was accosted by McCabe, who inquired the time. Mr. Graff took out his gold watch, and gave the required information. The two then engaged in conversation, and walked together to Twenty-fifth-street, through Third-avenue. At the suggestion of McCabe they turned toward the East River, in order to enjoy the cool breeze from the water. On reaching an unfrequented spot, McCabe suddenly turned on his companion, seized him by the collar, and, using a foul expression, said: "You are rich; I will have your watch, or I will kill you." Suiting the action to the word, the youthful highwayman seized Mr. Graff's watch. Graff, who is a man of ordinary size, says he resisted to the utmost of his ability, and McCabe, drawing a revolver, fired four shots at him and ran off, leaving his victim lying unconscious on the sidewalk, where he was subsequently found by a citizen. Three of the four shots fired at Mr. Graff took effect, two of the bullets entering his neck and the third his back. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he remained for several weeks. Two of the bullets were extracted, but the other still remains in Mr. Graff's body. Nothing was seen of McCabe after the shooting until Oct. 10, when he was arrested by Detective Thomas Mulry, of the Eighteenth Precinct. The prisoner was confronted by Mr. Graff, who positively identified him as his assailant. The above facts were elicited on the trial yesterday by Mr. Russell, who conducted the prosecution. Mr. Peter Mitchell, counsel for the prisoner, endeavored to show that Graff had attempted to assault McCabe, and that the latter was justified in shooting. The jury found the youthful prisoner guilty of highway robbery. Mr. Russell then informed the court that, although McCabe was only 17 years of age, he was an old and desperate criminal. He had been a thief since he was 10 years of age, was a member of a gang of young desperadoes, and had served a term in the Penitentiary for burglary. On one occasion, while under arrest, he had, although apparently a mere stripling, overcome a powerful policeman and made his escape. Judge Gowing said he saw no mitigating circumstances in the case, and, although opposed to imposing the heaviest sentences, felt it to be his duty to inflict the full punishment. His Honor then sentenced the prisoner to 20 years in State Prison at hard labor.

A NEW TRIAL ORDERED.

AN EXPERT NOT NEEDED TO DESCRIBE A SHOT-GUN WOUND.

A party of sailors entered a low den, 38 Oliver-street, kept by a German named John Smith, on the night of Jan. 23, 1879. Soon after their entrance Smith became angry at a drunken young woman who lived in the house and undertook to beat her. They interfered, and one of them, Henry Madden, was particularly earnest in his endeavor to prevent the woman from being injured. Smith became more enraged, and obtained a revolver with which he attempted to shoot Madden. One of the latter's friends took the weapon away from him, and then Smith went up stairs and procured a shot-gun. Going into the yard, he discharged the gun through a window. The charge of shot struck Madden in the neck, and killed him. Smith was tried in the General Sessions, and was convicted of murder in the second degree. An appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and that body yesterday ordered a new trial of the case. One of the witnesses on the trial in the Court of General Sessions was an expert in fire-arms, named Applegate. He was allowed to state his opinion as to the kind of wound likely to be produced by a shot-gun discharged 15 or 20 feet away from the injured person. The Supreme Court, General Term, holds that such testimony was not competent because a knowledge of the character of such a wound was within ordinary experience, and the extra authoritative statement of an expert was unnecessary.

ABANDONED IN A SYNAGOGUE.

The Rev. David Cahn, Rabbi of the Jewish Congregation Adas Israel, took to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, yesterday morning, two children named Gustave and Abelardo Levi, aged 6 and 8 years respectively, who had been abandoned by their father. Mr. Cahn said that while he was at the synagogue in East Fifty-seventh-street, near First-avenue, on Wednesday, a stranger, apparently a Spaniard or Italian, entered the building with the two children. He said he was an Israelite, and had been wandering about all day with the two children, looking for some friends whose residence he had been unable to find. The children were tired and hungry, and he requested permission to leave them there for a short time while he went out to get them some food. The children were permitted to remain in the vestry-room in the synagogue, and the father went out. He failed to return, and nothing has been seen of him since. Mr. Cahn had the children properly cared for during the night, and yesterday they were placed in charge of the Hebrew Guardian and Sheltering Arms Society, at Fifty-seventh-street and First-avenue. The children cannot speak English, and nothing of their antecedents can be learned from them.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

LIBERAL EDUCATION IN CHINA.

WHAT THE STUDENT IS EXPECTED TO MASTER TO FIT HIM FOR PUBLIC SERVICE.

From the Celestial Empire.

The education which qualifies a Chinaman of to-day is in all its greater bearings precisely that of say 1,000 years ago. There are the 20 short chapters, containing almost all that is authentically known of the life and teachings of Confucius; there are the works of Mencius in seven sections, compiled in much the same manner as the preceding, with a view to set before the world the sententious utterances of these great ethical teachers of antiquity; and, further, there are two abstruse philosophical treatises, which, with the above-mentioned longer works, go to make up that portion of Chinese literature known as the Four Books. When these have been learned by heart, the student proceeds to commit to memory, in like manner, as much as possible, of what we vulgarly call the Five Classics, consisting of the Book of History, which deals with a period extending from something like B. C. 2350 to B. C. 700; of the Book of Changes, in which a system of philosophy is based upon the permutations of a given number of unmeaning symbols; of the Book of Poetry, which may be said to correspond in many ways with our Psalms of David; of the Book of Rites, in which official etiquette and court ceremonial are treated with an impracticable minuteness; and lastly, of Spring and Autumn, an historical work from the pen of Confucius himself, recording the chief events of the sage's native State for about three centuries previous to his own time. These are the works which candidates at the public examinations are supposed to have at their fingers' ends, though sometimes they only have them up their sleeves in the more tangible form of a diamond edition. At any rate, the success or failure of a candidate is made to depend upon the ability he displays in elucidating themes taken from these volumes, and the skill with which he can throw off a copy of verses correctly rhymed and accented, and teeming with elegant and appropriate allusions to the past. And it will readily be conceived that in view of the nature of the test before him, the candidate does not confine himself to a mere parrot-knowledge of the classical texts upon which he will be examined. He pores over tome after tome of commentary and other exegetical aid, comparing the conclusions of the scholars who flourished at various literary epochs, and interpreted the difficult passages each more or less in accordance with the spirit of the age in which he lived. He reads volume after volume of the ponderous histories of Ssu-Ma-Kwang and Ssu-Ma-Ts'ien, and lingers over favorite poets and essay-writers in the hope of attracting to himself something of the inspiration which secured them success and carried them on to fame. The curriculum of the Chinese student is, in fact, precisely that of the Oxford undergraduate of old who should propose to himself the envied distinctions of the class list. The latter would know, possibly, Horace and Vergil very nearly by heart, besides being able to repeat a Greek play or two and a few books of the "Iliad." He would be able, it is unnecessary to say, to construe anything that could be set before him, either Latin or Greek, taken from the regulation authors. He would know infinitely more of Grecian and Roman history, philology, and antiquities in general, than of the history, philology, and antiquities of his own native land. He would be quite competent to produce at a moment's notice, and after a short interval, a copy of verses in either language, always technically correct, and sometimes of a really graceful order. His education, so far, would further bear comparison with that of a Chinese literate in one important characteristic. Both forms, if indeed they are sufficiently divergent to be separately classed, are eminently stationary. Beyond a certain point there is no progress. There is culture of the human mind, it is true, to its extremest limit, but there is no result, no fruit borne, nothing which tends to bring about a practical advance in the affairs of this sublunary life. The old elements are combined and re-combined over and over again; the process is one productive of immense pleasure to those who have successfully pushed their way to the front; but that is all that can be said.

THE DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS IN OREGON.

From the Portland Oregonian, Oct. 31.

The action taken by Judge Harding at Salem on Tuesday in relation to District Attorney Whitney was highly proper. Whitney's neglect of his official duty deserves just such attention as Judge Harding gave it. When a man whose official duty it is to take the part of the State against its plunderers refuses to act, evidently intending to obstruct the methods appointed by law to enable the State to recover great sums of money out of which it has been swindled, he no longer deserves considerate treatment. When the officer or the man who would screen plunderers is put in the same category with the plunderers themselves, the public judgment simply assigns him to his proper place and company. There is proof enough of the robberies committed under the last State administration. These proofs have been published. Let it be remembered that the investigation which discovered them did not owe its origin to partisan spirit, nor was the report made to serve any partisan end. The Legislature which ordered the investigation through a committee, after it had itself unearthed some of the corrupt transactions of the officers, had a majority in both branches of members who were of the same political party with the delinquents, and a majority of the committee of investigation were men of like political affiliations. This committee found an infamous record of peculation and corruption. But the District Attorney has refused to take the action directed by law, apparently for no other reason than that the plunderers are "members of the party." He wants to whitewash them rather than push a legal investigation of their acts and recover to the State what they grabbed out of its Treasury. It appears, therefore, that District Attorney Whitney holds his first duty to be that of a partisan. His official duty is relegated to the second, third, or some still lower place. Under these circumstances the remarks of Judge Harding concerning his dereliction were highly proper. The District Attorney, in attempting to screen the plunderers of the Grover-Chadwick administration, has undertaken a job that will overwhelm him.

THE TARDY FOOT OF JUSTICE.

From the London Telegraph, Oct. 25.

Among the curiosities of crime, the Chingford murder—now no longer a mystery—will deserve hereafter a conspicuous place. Although the foul deed was done 22 years ago, it was only yesterday that its perpetrator and his guilt brought home to him. Jonathan Gaydon, who has been sentenced to death for the murder of Miss White, an inmate of the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. Small, a farmer, at Chingford, on the 21st of June, 1857, has not escaped punishment for these 20 years or more, though he managed to baffle the law during that time. From the day when he butchered his victim and plundered the house in which she was left alone one quiet Summer Sabbath morning in 1857, he has wandered upon the face of the earth a conscience-stricken vagabond with the brand of Cain, not perhaps visibly imprinted on his forehead, but assuredly ever burning itself into his heart. The miserable wretch has been constantly haunted by the shadow of his horrid deed, and his self-torture at last drove him to give himself up to justice in a mood so desperate that in his confession to the Police he said: "If I could have got a rope strong enough, I should have hanged myself to-day." But for his own confession and the fitting in of his story with the facts of the case there was no evidence against the unhappy man; and his advocate made a futile attempt to convince the jury that he was not Jonathan Gaydon at all, but some morbid-minded, crazy creature, who, out of a demented love of criminal notoriety, was personating the murderer. The man's tale, however, so painfully circumstantial, his demeanor, so terribly earnest, and the utter failure of his counsel to prove that he was somebody else than Jonathan Gaydon, left the jury no alternative but to convict the prisoner. Barbarous as was his deed, there must have been some latent good in this wretched outcast. He had a conscience, at any rate, for it has been the means of bringing him to the gallows.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO SOUTHERN PLANTERS.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Nov. 2.

It is encouraging for our people to know that the cotton sold in Augusta during the past week, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, owing to the advance in prices, makes a difference in favor of the planter of about $100,000. The amount of cotton sold in October this year in the Southern States will net our people from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 more than the sales of October last year. This is not from the larger sales but from the increased price for cotton. This time last year middling was selling in Augusta at about 8¾ cents per pound. Now it is selling at 10⅞ cents—making a difference of $10 per bale in favor of the producer. Speculators have done some benefit to the South this year. This showing is cheering for the material interests of our people.

A LITTLE BOY'S LONG JOURNEY ALONE.

From the San José (Cal.) Mercury, Oct. 23.

The overland train of Tuesday evening brought a little 6-year-old boy named Charles Wise, who had come from Philadelphia to San José all alone. He had been taken excellent care of by the various conductors. The boy's father resides in Santa Cruz, but did not expect him until Wednesday. The little fellow's papers stated [illegible] he arrived at the San José depot and found no one to meet him. He insisted on staying at the depot, as he said his father had promised to meet him and he knew he would. The child was taken charge of by Chief Bushnell, who soon made the child forget his disappointment. The meeting between father and child yesterday was a most joyous one.

THE SAVER OF FOURTEEN LIVES.

From the Buffalo Express, Nov. 3.

Capt. Joseph Wolfe, of the tug Orient, deserves especial mention, and indeed something more substantial than that, for his services in life-saving in this vicinity. Many men have received wide notoriety and large rewards whose services were much less than his. Capt. Wolfe has, we are informed, saved in all 14 persons from drowning by jumping into the water after them. The fact that two of these 14 lives were saved last week is the immediate cause of this notice. One of these, a vessel Captain, fell overboard Oct. 28, and was only rescued from drowning by Capt. Wolfe plunging in after him and pulling him out. The other was a woman who fell into the water at the foot of Washington-street Oct. 30, and was rescued in the same way. It is stated that an effort will be made to get some sort of recognition of Capt. Wolfe's services from the authorities at Washington.

A FASCINATING SWINDLER.

Paris Correspondence of the London Standard.

An extraordinary swindler has just made his appearance before the Correctional Tribunal of Nantes. He called himself the "Comte de Nara," but his real name was Doussinville. He was born at Port au Prince in 1829. At the age of 30 he left his native town for reasons of a delicate nature; the Police had been ordered to arrest him for embezzlement. On his arrival in the Old World he took up his residence in Paris, where his good looks and fluent tongue soon succeeded in leading astray the daughter of a rich bourgeois, whom he married in 1859. Having run through his wife's fortune in a twelvemonth, and while she was yet alive, he looked out for another partner. This time he captivated a jeweler's daughter, but the father-in-law, discovering shortly after the wedding that the "Comte" was fonder of the diamonds in his shop than of his daughter, sent him about his business. The adventurous Creole then crossed the Channel, and got married to an English girl of a well-to-do family. It is necessary here to state that these marriages alternated with certain difficulties with the Police, which will explain the ruptures in his conjugal life. For instance, in 1860 he was sent to prison in Paris for three months, for embezzlement; in 1862 he was sentenced by default to five years' imprisonment for swindling; in 1864, at Geneva, to five years for forgery; in 1869, at Brussels, to two years for theft; and again, in Paris in 1872, to three years for embezzlement. The charge on which he was tried on the present occasion was a swindle of an ingenious combination. It appears that the manager of the Fantasies Lyriques Theatre at Nantes was on the point of bankruptcy, when he received a letter from London signed "Gen. De la Miranda," in which the writer offered to place 250,000 francs at his disposal to save him. The manager, jumping at the offer, repaired to London with a notary. The "General," who was none other than Doussinville, explained that the money was partly at Florence and partly at Madrid, but that it would be necessary to advance 50,000 francs for expenses in order to get possession of it. The manager obtained the assistance of two Englishmen, and the whole party set out together, first for Florence and then for Madrid, but it is hardly necessary to add that the promised golden fleece could not be discovered, and the poor theatrical manager returned home 15,000 francs out of pocket. The prisoner was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and 10 years' supervision of the Police.

THE CRY OF FRAUD IN MAINE.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

We trust that the various charges of bribery and fraud at the late Maine election, preferred against the Republicans, and others that may be preferred against the Fusionists, will be thoroughly investigated both in the courts and in the Legislature. The Governor and Council, however, have nothing to do with them, as the Constitution and laws impose upon the courts the duty of punishing such offenses; and upon the Senate and House the duty of investigating such charges with a view of ascertaining what effect they may have on the election of their members. The Republicans are not only willing—nay, they demand that these charges shall be investigated to the bottom—but they simply ask that the authority constituted for that purpose by the Constitution shall conduct the investigation. The Governor and Council have no authority to go behind the returns, except to see that the papers are "returns;" and it is simply their duty to summon the persons who appear to be elected by those returns to appear and form a Senate and House. If there is to be an attempt to throw out returns giving Republican majorities on technical grounds of informality, the Republicans will insist that the same technical objections shall apply to returns giving Fusion majorities. The returns always show more or less informalities—few of them, however, being anything more than technical omissions; and usually returns of towns giving Democratic majorities contain more of these informalities than Republican towns. The men who are trying to change the verdict of the people by taking advantage of technical informalities will find that their game of scanning the Republican side and winking at their own will not work.

MR. PAUL H. HAYNE.

Mr. Paul Hamilton Hayne, the Southern poet, writes a letter to the Augusta (Ga.) *News*, in which he denies the truth of the report that he intends to take up his residence in the North. He says: "While deeply grateful to my friends and literary brothers of the North for a courtesy, kindness, and consideration never to be forgotten, I still return to my Georgia home, not in discontent and repining, but glad to hear once more the music of the Southland pines that have breathed 'strange and sweet thoughts into my ear while living, and will murmur, I trust, over my grave.'"

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 8, 43, 49, 64, 72, 74, 86, 96, 153, 155, 156, 160, 174, 176, 184, 187, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 204, 207, 208, 213.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Dec. 10.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Issues of Law and Demurrers—Nos. 38, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 38, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57. Law and Fact—Nos. 273, 261, 143, 198, 262, 317.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. 1403, 1539, 369, 1069, 1319, 1012, 1175, 1515, 1327, 1177, 1545, 1543, 1550, 1551, 873, 1027, 1421, 1525, 1547, 1184, 2099, 1176, 1130, 1343, 1344.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 1990, 1666, 2110, 2246, 2102, 2053, 924, 2032, 2166, 1880, 1293, 1801, 1207, 1147, 504½.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J., and Freedman, J.

Nos. 7, 16, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 58, 70, 79.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 308, 328, 367, 399, 409, 377, 395, 615, 373, 388, 380, 464, 524, 525, 443, 551, 553, 242.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C.J. and J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos. 136, 146, 147, 148, 149, 151, 153, 154, 155, 156, 159, 160, 160, 162, 163, 164, 155, 25, 63, 65, 78, 80, 81, 83, 84.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 4, 5.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned until to-day.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 433, 145, 3614, 3497, 344, 3897, 196, 375, 3580, 3266, 3489, 3558, 3601, 3636, 3659.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 220, 418, 415, 3419, 210½, 3697, 27, 423, 3560, 477, 3442, 439, 367, 240, 487.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, C. J.

Short Causes—Nos. 436, 3299, 467, 3342, 3535, 437, 455, 3531, 3553, 3647, 3470, 3670, 3573, 3642, 3641.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Henry Riley, burglary.	William Schouer, grand larceny.
Henry Hooby, William Henderson, and Harlow Simmons, grand larceny.	Ludwig Schrader, grand larceny.
John Meek, grand larceny.	Michael Grimes, John Carney, and Benjamin Wilmot, grand larceny.
Thomas Lynch and Henry McDermott, grand larceny.	Bernard Lynch, receiving stolen goods.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Cowing, J.

Mary O'Brien, grand larceny.	Gustav Gebert, grand larceny.
Joseph R. Stein, grand larceny.	John J. Hart, grand larceny.
Daniel Kelly and Mary Roe, grand larceny.	Philip Shaffer, petit larceny.
Eliza Murphy, grand larceny.	Frederick Eiseman, petit larceny.
Stephen Meany, felonious assault and battery.	[illegible] Colmer, decoying child.
William Miller, burglary.	

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 493 head; total for the week thus far, 4,466 head; for the same time last week, 7,978 head; receipts consigned through, 275 cars; market without decided change, and a large number of loads still hold over; not enough done to fix quotations. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 13,400 head; total for the week thus far, 15,800 head; for the same time last week, 13,800 head; receipts consigned through, 6 cars; prices nominally unchanged; only light local demand; no Eastern trade; yards nearly full of sale stock; sales of mixed Sheep and Lambs at $3 50@$4; Western Lambs, straight, $4@$4 25; Canada Lambs, $4 75@$5; extra, $5 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 8,330 head; total for the week thus far, 27,190 head; for the same time last week, 32,990 head; receipts consigned through, 142 cars; market fair demand at lower prices; supply in excess of demand; sales of Yorkers at $3 60@$3 70; heavy and medium, $3 70@$3 85; common light, $3 50@$3 55; heavy ends, $3@$3 25; 25 cars of stock in the yards remaining unsold.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 88 head of through and 468 head of yard stock; total for the past three days, 88 head of through and 2,759 head of local stock; the supply for this week's sales has been liberal, but mostly common and medium, which are, however, sold, and the pens cleared of stock, except through; prices are unchanged from yesterday, though they are off from those of Monday a full ¼c.; best, $5; fair to good, $3 75@$4 75; common, $3@$3 50; sales for three days, 2,925 head. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 560 head; total for the past three days, 13,365 head; Yorkers, $3 55@$3 70; Philadelphias, $3 90@$4 10. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 1,100 head; total for the past three days, 5,500 head; selling slow at $3 50@$4.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 35,000 head; shipments, 4,400 head; market exceedingly weak, except for choice heavy, which are in good demand and firm at $3 70@$4; mixed packing and light, 10c.@15c. lower; packing, $3 40@$3 60; light, $3 50@$3 60; the strike has been settled at advanced wages of 25c. over last season's rates. Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 1,600 head; shipping dull as possible at $3 50@$4 65; stockers steady; butchers' slow; Westerns and through Texans a shade stronger. Sheep—Receipts, 3,200 head; market dull, weak, and 50c. lower.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 6.—Hogs dull and lower; Yorkers and Baltimores, $3 30@$3 40; packing, $3 25@$3 50; butchers' to select, $3 50@$3 60; receipts, 12,900 head; shipments, 1,300 head. Cattle fairly active, especially for butchers' grades, and values entirely unchanged; receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 600 head. Sheep steady and unchanged; receipts, 1,900 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 6.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat unsettled; opened weak and lower; closed firm at outside prices; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 18@$1 18¼; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 12¼, cash; $1 14⅛, December; $1 15⅞, January; No. 3 do., $1 02⅛; Rejected, 85½c. Corn unsettled; opened weak and lower; closed firm at outside prices; 41⅛c., cash; 39¼c., December; 42¼c., May; Rejected, 37½c. Oats dull, weak, and lower at 31¼c., cash; 31½c., December; 34⅝c., May; Rejected, 27c. Rye easier at 71½c.@73c. Barley easier at 81c. Timothy-seed, $2 40@$2 55. Flax-seed, higher at $1 50. Pork dull and a shade lower at $10, cash; $9 90@$9 95, November; $9 95@$9 90, December; $10 25 bid, January. Lard quiet but steady at $6 20, cash; $6 25@$6 27½, December; $6 17½@$6 20, all the year; $6 40 bid, January. Bulk-meats steady with a fair demand. Whisky active but lower at $1 07. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 7c. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 138,000 bushels; Corn, 99,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels; Rye, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 42,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 106,500 bushels; Corn, 229,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Rye, 1,800 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels. At the close—Wheat firmer and ½c. higher. Corn easier at 41¼c., November. Oats steady and unchanged. Provisions steady and unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Flour steady; sales, 800 bbls. Wheat—Light demand; sales, 28,000 bushels No. 1 Green Bay, to arrive, $1 20; 1,000 bushels Red Wabash at $1 33; 1,500 bushels Spring and 500 bushels Red Winter on private terms. Corn dull; No. 2 Western offered at 52½c. Oats steady, supply light; quoted, No. 2 Western 38c.@39c.; State, 40c.@45c. Barley in fair request; sale, 3,000 bushels Western, in store, at 80c. Rye inactive; last sale, 89c. Highwines—Quoted, City made, $1 10½@$1 11. Other articles unchanged. Canal Freights steady. Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Rye, 8½c.; Oats, 6c., to New-York. Railroad freights firm; Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 5⅞c., to New-York. Receipts—Railroad—Flour, 2,900 bbls.; Wheat, 23,200 bushels; Corn, 25,600 bushels; Oats, 4,900 bushels; Barley, 3,600 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Lake—Flour, 7,030 bbls.; Wheat, 144,600 bushels; Corn, 168,000 bushels; Barley, 50,000 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 35,960 bushels; Corn, 106,820 bushels; Oats, 8,400 bushels; Barley, 3,600 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Canal to Tide-water—Wheat, 201,530 bushels; Corn, 72,800 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Intermediate—Corn, 4,500 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 6.—Flour—High grades lower; Double Extra, $5 10@$5 20; Treble do., $5 45@$5 60; Family, $5 70@$5 80; choice to fancy, $5 85@$6 50. Wheat opened easier and declined, but subsequently advanced; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 17⅛@$1 20, cash; $1 20@$1 23⅝, December; $1 24@$1 27⅞, January; $1 23@$1 28, February; No. 3 do., $1 13½. Corn opened easier, but advanced to 35c.@35⅛c., cash; 34⅝c.@35⅛c., December; 35½c.@36⅛c., January; 38⅛c.@38⅝c., February. Oats easier at 26⅛c., cash; 26¼c., December. Rye quiet at 70c. Barley steady at 80c. for choice. Whisky quiet at $1 08. Pork easier at $10, cash; $10 25, January; $10 85, February. Bulk-meats easier; Shoulders, $3 50@$3 55; Clear Ribs, $5 25@$5 30; Clear Sides, $5 40@$5 50, loose. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard dull and nominally $6 10@$6 15. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Flour unchanged; Wheat lower; sales Red and White State at $1 32. Corn dull; High Mixed, 60c. Barley active; sales, 9,000 bushels No. 1, above grade, at 88c.; 20,000 bushels No. 1 at 80c.; 10,000 bushels No. 2 at 76c.; 7,000 bushels do. at 75c.; 12,000 bushels by sample, on private terms. Rye firm; sales, 18,500 bushels Canada at 80c., in bond. Corn-meal, $24, bolted; $23, unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $15; Shipstuffs, $16; Middlings, $18. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 5¾c.; Corn and Rye, 7¾c.; Barley, 7c., to New-York; Barley, 6c., to Albany. Lumber, $3 to Albany, $3 25 to New-York. Receipts—Barley, 36,000 bushels; Lumber, 462,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 800 bbls.; Wheat, 4,300 bushels; Barley, 70,000 bushels; Rye, 25,000 bushels; Lumber, 1,294,000 feet.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 6.—Wheat opened irregular, but closed firmer; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 22½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 21; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 21⅛; December, $1 23¼; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 22¼; December, $1 25; January, $1 29⅛; No. 3 Red Wabash, $1 10; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 20. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 44c.; new, 41c.; No. 2, 43¼c.; new, 40¼c.; new, December, 39c.; Rejected, 41c.; new, 39c.; damaged, new, 35c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover-seed firm; prime, $5 32½; No. 2, $4 95. At the Close—Wheat weak; No. 2 Red Winter, December, $1 26⅛; January, $1 30. Receipts—Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 131,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, declined ⅜c., and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 15; do. soft, $1 14½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 13, cash and November; $1 15⅛, December; $1 16⅝, January; No. 3 do. $1 03; No. 4 do., 98c.; Rejected, 86c. Corn quiet at 41½c. for No. 2. Oats quiet and lower at 31c. for No. 2. Rye quiet at 71c.@72c. for No. 1. Barley weak; No. 2 Spring, 71½c. Provisions quiet and easy. Mess Pork quiet at $9 90, cash; $10 25, January. Lard—Prime Steam, $6 25, cash; $6 25, January. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 7½c. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 104,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—Flour quiet at $5 85@$6 25. Wheat in light demand, but holders firm at $1 23@$1 30. Corn firm at 43c.@44c.; new, 36c.@37c. Oats in fair demand and firm at 33c.@35c. Rye steady at 88c.@91c. Barley easier at 80c.@95c. Lard in fair demand and firm at $6 20@$6 25. Bulk-meats nominally unchanged. Bacon dull and unchanged. Green-meats quiet and unchanged. Hogs steady; common, $3 30@$3 40; light, $3 35@$3 50; packing, $3 60@$3 75; butchers, $3 75@$3 90; receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 750 head. Whisky in active demand at $1 08. Sugar firm; hards, 10½c.@11c.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—Flour declined 25c.; sales, 400 bbls. White at $6 25. Wheat quiet; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 21; November, $1 20 bid; December, $1 27; January, $1 30⅛. Corn steady; No. 1 Yellow, 52c.; High Mixed, 51¼c.; No. 1 Mixed, 50¼c.; No. 2 do., 49¼c. Oats strong and in very active demand; No. 1 White, 34¼c.; No. 2 do. 33c.; No. 1 Mixed, 33½c.; No. 2 do., 33½c. Clover-seed firm; prime, $5 25@$5 30; choice, $5 50. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 1,800 bushels; Oats, 3,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 222,000 bushels; Corn, 500 bushels; Oats, 1,900 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 20. Corn firm; White, 50c.; Mixed, 49c. Oats quiet; White, 34c.; Mixed, 33c. Pork—None here. Lard quiet; choice leaf, tierces, 7¾c.; do., kegs, 8¼c. Bulk-meats scarce; Shoulders, none ready for shipment; Clear Rib, 15 to 20 and 30 to 40 days in salt, 5⅛c.@5¼c.; Clear Sides, none here. Bacon quiet; steady light; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Rib, 5⅞c.; Clear Sides, 5⅞c. Sugar-cured Hams, 9c.@10c. Whisky steady at $1 08.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Corn-meal weak at $2 65@$2 75. Sugar-cured Hams firmer; new, 10c.@11c. Sugar easier; inferior, 5¼c.@6c.; common to good common, 6¼c.@7c.; fair to fully fair, 7¼c.@7⅝c.; prime, 8c.@8¼c.; Yellow Clarified firmer at 8¼c.@9¼c. Molasses in active demand; common, 35c.; Centrifugal, 30c.@40c.; fair, 40c.@41c.; prime to choice, 43c.@48c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, $1 ₩ $1,000 discount; Bankers' Sterling, $4 79½.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 6.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 38c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 45; good Strained, $1 50. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 50; Yellow Dip, $2 50. Tar quiet; $1 50 bid. Corn quiet; prime White 58c.; Mixed, 56c.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 6.—With a moderate demand and light business, the market is very strong at previous quotations.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged at 8¼c. for Standard White.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 6—12:30 P. M.—New-Jersey Central Consols, 106¾; Erie, 41⅞; do. second Consols, 87¾; Illinois Central, 101; Pennsylvania Central, 51; Reading, 29¾. English Consols, 97 13-16 for both money and the account. The Directors of the Bank of England at their meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at 3 ₩ cent.

1 P. M.—Consols, 97 15-16 for both money and the account. Paris advices quote 3 ₩ cent. Rentes 81f. 35c. for the account.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £900,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 43 ₩ cent., is now 40 ₩ cent.

3:30 P. M.—Erie, 41½; do. second Consols, 86½; Reading, 29¾.

4 P. M.—Erie, 41½. Paris advices quote 3 ₩ cent. Rentes 81f. 55c. for the account.

4 P. M.—Silver is quoted to-day at 53 5-16d. ₩ ounce.

4:15 P. M.—United States bonds, new 5s, 105¾. New-Jersey Central, 81; New-Jersey Central Consols, 107; Erie, second Consols, 87½; Illinois Central, 101½; Pennsylvania Central, 50½; Reading, 31½. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 2¾ ₩ cent., which is ¼ ₩ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Silver closed to-day at 53⅜d. ₩ ounce.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 6,150,000f. during the past week. Exchange on London 25f. 28c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton firm; Middling Uplands, 6 11-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 14,500 bales, including 12,400 bales American. Futures 1-16d. better; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6 9-16d.; also, 6 17-32d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6½d.; also, 6 13-32d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6⅜d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6⅜d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 13-32d.; also, 6 7-16d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 15-32d.; also, 6 7-16d.; also, 6 15-32d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6½d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 17-32d. Provisions—Lard, 37s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for American. Produce—Tallow, 39s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; Low Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Good Ordinary Uplands, 6 5-16d.; Ordinary Uplands, 6d. Futures quiet and steady.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 9,500 bales American. Futures steady; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 13-32d.; also, 6⅜d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 7-16d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 9-16d. Clover-seed, 51s.@55s. ₩ cwt. for American Red. Lard, 37s. ₩ cwt. for American. Refined Petroleum, 7¼d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, Nov. 6—1 P. M.—Produce—Sperm-oil, £64@£65 ₩ ton. Sugar 20s. ₩ cwt. for Cuba Centrifugal polarizing 96°, and 25s.@25s. 6d. for Cuba Muscovado fair Refining afloat.

4:30 P. M.—Spirits Turpentine, 30s.@30s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Sugar, 20s.@25s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Cuba Centrifugal polarizing 96°, and 25s. 6d. for Muscovado fair Refining afloat.

6:30 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 57s.@57s. 6d. ₩ quarter. Linseed-oil, £26@£27 ₩ ton. Whale-oil, £36@£37 ₩ ton.

ANTWERP, Nov. 6.—Petroleum, 19⅛f. paid, 20f. sellers, for fine Pale American. Wilcox's lard closed at 90f. 50c. ₩ 100 kilos.

BREMEN, Nov. 6.—Petroleum, 7 marks 10 pfennigs.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—Spanish Gold, 233⅛@233⅜. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 7¾@8 premium; short sight, do., 8¾@9¼ premium; on London, 18½@18¾ premium; on Paris, 4½@4¾ premium. Sugar firm; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 10@10½ reals, gold, ₩ arroba; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 7 to 10, at 8¼@8½ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, 96° polarization, in hogsheads, 10@10¼ reals.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 7, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL TROVATORE.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FLATS.
DALY'S THEATRE—WIVES.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
PARK THEATRE—FATE IN IRELAND.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—THE TOURISTS.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—OUR GIRLS.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3:30 P. M.—LECTURE.
CHICKERING HALL—READINGS.
ASSOCIATION HALL—LECTURE.
LEXINGTON-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—PINAFORE.
AMERICAN ART GALLERY—PAINTINGS.
STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—OLIVER TWIST.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS—EQUESTRIANISM.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENCHANTMENT.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING—EXHIBITION.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARD CHOWDER.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
THE AQUARIUM—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for this region, for to-day, warmer south-east to south-west winds, partly cloudy weather, with stationary or slowly falling barometer.

The chances for the election of the entire Republican State ticket, with the exception of the candidate for State Engineer, are still good. The difficulty of reaching any final result, short of the official count, may be inferred from the peculiarities of the vote of this City. While 153,600 votes were cast for Governor, only 150,400 votes were cast for Attorney-General—the next highest aggregate—and only 146,600 were cast for State Engineer. Yet the Republican candidate for Governor received 4,000 votes less than the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, 7,000 less than the candidate for Attorney-General, and even runs 1,200 votes behind his companion sufferer from "scratching," the candidate for State Engineer. Throughout the State, the Republican candidate for Controller appears to lead all the other names on the ticket.

Every addition to the election returns brings into stronger relief the weakness of Mr. CORNELL as the representative of New-York Republicanism. The Kelly vote is now placed, with some show of reason, at 75,000, while Mr. CORNELL'S plurality is somewhere between 40,000 and 45,000 votes. Accepting the highest figure, Mr. CORNELL'S vote was 30,000 less than the combined votes of ROBINSON and KELLY, and if, as seems probable, any member of the Republican State ticket has a majority over the Democratic nominee for the same position of 5,000 votes, Mr. CORNELL obviously runs 35,000 behind the strongest name on the ticket. On a straight party contest, therefore, Mr. CORNELL would have been beaten by a majority larger than the average of the Democratic majorities in this State during the three years following 1874. The fatal folly of the management which placed Mr. CORNELL at the head of the Republican State ticket requires no further demonstration; and the absolute necessity of making a radical change in that management demands no further argument.

The political future of Tammany Hall is one of the most interesting of the problems left unsettled by the late election. It may be at once conceded that KELLY was, to a great extent, forced to occupy the position he did by the pressure of the organization behind him. Assailed in its vital point, the possession of the spoils of New-York City, that organization made a strike for existence by demonstrating its power to compass Democratic defeat. While succeeding in that effort, it has not only failed to regain the patronage and power it lost in New-York City, but has also added to its other losses that of the Sheriff's office, and the substantial influence attached to the possession of the offices of Coroners and various Judicial positions. Its election of nine Aldermen out of twenty-two would merely result, should the Republicans on the board still agree to act in the interests of Tammany, in maintaining the existing deadlock under which heads of departments whose terms have expired continue to hold office. The question is, will the disintegration which had set in before election day continue to spread now that the Tammany Democracy occupies the place of a minority party in the City, with its hold on most of the public offices gone, and its control over those it still retains dependent on the policy adopted by Republicans?

Among the numerous curiosities of the local vote is the fact that the Robinson Democrats, while polling 65,000 votes for their candidate for Governor, poll less than 46,000 for their highest candidate on the list of Alderman at Large; while the first name on the Tammany list receives 7,000 more votes than KELLY. Repeated to some extent in the Aldermanic districts, this process has resulted in giving to a voting constituency of 65,000 a representation of but 7 in the Board of Aldermen, while the Kelly Democrats, representing 43,900 votes, have 9 Aldermen. Unquestionably, the control of the Board of Aldermen was one of the objective points of the Tammany managers in this City, and votes for ROBINSON were doubtless given by KELLY'S supporters in exchange for votes for Tammany Aldermen. The bearing of this fact on KELLY'S probable control over his adherents, now that he has nothing to offer them but the honor of holding the "balance of power," is sufficiently obvious.

Congress will again be asked, at its coming session, to increase the appropriations for the railway mail service. During the last two sessions, the Democratic managers were very reluctant to grant the money needed to maintain the fast mail service, and a general hostility to the whole system was developed. With the coldness of Congress as regards this important branch of the mail service, came an indifference on the part of railway managers to do anything for the maintenance of a line of business which they found unprofitable. Finally, after much vexatious confusion and disarrangement of existing plans, Congress constituted a special fund to be drawn upon by the Postmaster-General, and from this fund was derived the money needed for special exigencies in the railway mail service. The result has been that the mails delivered and collected along the lines of all important railways have been handled with a celerity and accuracy of detail which may well be considered marvelous. But railroads are being pushed out in every direction, and, unless the people's demand for mail facilities which shall keep up with this extension is to be disregarded, Congress must provide for the cost of increasing this service.

It is noticeable, as an indication of the cutting loose from party lines which has characterized the election just past, that, outside of the cities, members of the Assembly have been voted for almost entirely on their merits, and without much regard to politics. As a consequence, Republican candidates have been conspicuously successful in Democratic districts. From the latest returns it is assured that the lower house will consist of ninety-four Republicans and thirty-four Democrats, and the Senate of twenty-five Republicans and seven Democrats, making a Republican majority of seventy-eight on joint ballot. Among the new Senators, according to the revised figures, may be included the name of ROBERT H. STRAHAN, from the Eighth District of this City. Mr. STRAHAN'S election, owing to the closeness of the vote, was for some time in doubt, but it is now assured beyond question. His success cannot fail to be gratifying to those who have admired his sturdy independence and devotion to public duty in the Assembly, and who confidently expect him to display the same qualities in his new sphere of duty. In addition to this Republican gain, it is worthy of note that a Republican Assemblyman has been elected from the Democratic stronghold of Sullivan and two Republicans from the County of Orange. Indeed, all the essentially country districts, no matter what their political predilections may have been in the past, will, in the next Legislature, be represented by Republicans.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND ITS MANAGERS.

The group of political managers who secured the nomination of Mr. CORNELL and their other favorites, are boasting in "Cambyses vein" of the tremendous triumph which they have gained for the Republican Party in New-York. They seem to be utterly ignorant that the triumph, such as it is, was not won by them, but in spite of them, and that without them there is every evidence that it would have been more decisive and more valuable. In what does the triumph consist? In the election of Mr. CORNELL, the peculiar pet of the managers, by a plurality which he owes entirely to a bolt in the Democratic ranks, without which bolt he would have been buried out of sight under an adverse majority of at least 30,000. It consists further of the election of certain minor candidates on the State ticket, all of whom, with one exception, owe their support within the party, not to their own merits, but to the fact that they were not so conspicuously indentified with machine methods as Mr. CORNELL himself. That is the sum of the machine triumph. If it is anything to boast of, the desire to boast must be very strong. If it is anything but a narrow escape from humiliating failure, then the ordinary tests of influence and popularity are of no value. To run 30,000 to 35,000 behind one's ticket, and to aid one's associates only by furnishing as a background a dingy reputation, in comparison with which their claims seemed respectable, is a droll achievement to brag about. The most that ordinary common sense can see that is even consoling to the Conkling-Cornell managers is, that they are not hopelessly ruined, and that a lucky combination of circumstances leaves them yet a little time in which they may repent and bring forth fruit meet for repentance.

It is well worth while, seeing how ready the managers are to plume themselves on the result of the campaign, to remember by what means it was brought about, and what influences have been brought to bear, in connection with it, upon the Republican Party. We have said that the party won such success as it has attained in this State —a meagre and insignificant success compared with that which it has won in every other portion of the Northern States—not with the aid of, but in spite of, its managers. Mr. CORNELL'S nomination not only brought no strength to the party, but turned from the ballot-boxes many thousand votes, while it drove thousands more to the Democratic candidate. It compelled Republicans to support their ticket as the least of two evils. In the phrase of Mr. EVARTS, not many years since, it drove us to the choice of "a three-legged horse, in preference to a horse that was lame all round." Instead of arousing, it choked the spirit of the party, so that a very large proportion of Republicans, instead of giving their ticket a hearty support, confident that it represented the highest aims and the best agencies of the party, accepted it languidly as a disagreeable necessity. Such an experience is not tonic for a party. It does not add to its vitality or promote its growth. It does not render more firm that solid basis of sincere conviction which alone makes a party capable of progress and fit for it. On the contrary, it demoralizes, strains, weakens, and wounds a party.

Moreover, the management of the campaign has been necessarily such as to aggravate the vicious influence of the situation caused by Mr. CONKLING'S dictation of Mr. CORNELL'S nomination. The tone of the campaign was low from beginning to end. Two members of the President's Cabinet were brought to the State to plead the cause of the party, and they were brought muzzled. Not a word was allowed to escape their lips to indicate that this reform Administration had ever entertained a thought, an intention, even a dream, of contributing to the progress of the country, to the elevation of our politics, to the solution of the many evils toward which it turned such a resolute face less than three years ago. One would have supposed, to listen to Mr. EVARTS'S brilliant oratory, that the sole end for which the Government had labored or could labor was to protect the Federal authority from Southern assaults. To hear the solemn platitudes of Mr. SHERMAN, one would have inferred that all the Government ever intended was to carry out the Resumption act passed under Gen. GRANT, by aid of the Silver law of 1878. From neither of them, and from no other speakers brought out by the managers, could it have been gathered that there was any difficulty in the Southern problem, any danger in the financial situation, any evil in the political prostitution of the civil service, which would not be amply met by a vote for the expelled Custom-house officer who had been nominated by Senator CONKLING, the most indifferent friend of sound finance and the most contemptuous foe of civil service reform and of a rational Southern policy now in public life. To quietly assume that this mode of conducting a canvass for the Republicans of New-York was the best mode, that it strengthened the purpose and gave finer temper to the party for the momentous struggle of next year, is to suppose that New-York Republicans are more ignorant, and narrow, less patriotic and less worthy of the great cause they are engaged in, than we are willing to admit. No one can estimate the injury to the party in its very best elements of strength and permanent usefulness inflicted by the utter elimination from the recent canvass of every issue except the very important, but by no means all-important, one of the solid South. And it is a little more than we are inclined to submit to patiently to be now told that the result is a splendid vindication of the sagacity and skill of the machine.

We have no desire to criticise the Republican managers solely from the stand-point which they choose to occupy, though from that their position is not one to be proud of. The absolute minority of over 30,000 for their champion forbids their justifying the means by the end. But beyond this we hold them responsible for having compelled New-York to follow far behind in the onward movement of the party which she ought to have led, and for having frittered away for the gratification of their petty personal ambition and even more contemptible personal spites, the best opportunity the party ever had to rise to the "height of the great argument" involved in the present political situation. The Republicans of New-York might have planted the standard of the party far in advance, and have helped to shape its policy in the nation so as to make progress and reform the sure consequences of a national victory which would itself have been rendered certain. Instead of that, we have a comparatively barren victory, won because the obstacles which the managers threw in the way could not resist the uprising that in other States carried everything before it.

THE NEW PROGRAMME.

Outside of this State, the Democratic managers are moralizing in a despondent mood over the results of its election. Here, the moralizing process has not begun. Both the Tilden and the anti-Tilden factions are engaged in profitless recrimination, varied with threatenings dire and predictions of destruction. Elsewhere, a different tone prevails. It is repentant and prudential. The Southern men now in Washington and the Northern men in their respective States are talking the matter over in the same spirit, and with the same objects in view. Their tactics have brought to the Democracy nothing but defeat, and they are discussing the possibility of regaining lost ground. All of them admit that great mistakes have been committed. They expected to win a series of battles on the issues developed during the extra session, and in every instance disaster has overtaken them. They had concentrated their hopes upon New-York, as the State whose help is essential to success next year; and the signal failure of their schemes worries them exceedingly. Sorrow is in their words, and pretty promises are in their amended programme. The Southern Democrats, they say, shall hereafter be kept in the background. There shall be no more cracking of the whip in Congress. Constitutionalism shall take the place of sectionalism; instead of being wantonly aggressive the party shall be decorously conservative. The authorized phraseology is, "that a broadly national and conservative course will be the Democratic policy for the coming Winter." On this basis Democratic leaders, especially Southern leaders, believe that further consequences of past blundering may be averted.

The belief is an illusion, and the repentance which precedes it is a sham. That Democratic leaders "of high national repute" can persuade themselves that the rising tide of public feeling which sweeps the ground from under their feet can be thus easily checked, is a circumstance which shows how little they know of the effect of their party's action. Their strategy suggests the inference that in their estimation the Northern people are fools, whose bias a little stage trickery may easily change. Having discovered that the Democratic policy has alarmed the North, and brought into full play the patriotic forces which at all times are irresistible, they imagine that they have but to wash off the war paint, to doff the feathers, and to present the pipe of peace, to allay excitement and acquire the confidence necessary for their purposes. Never were they more egregiously mistaken. The plan they propose will be regarded as only another proof of the dangerous character of the Democratic Party, and of the bad faith which marks its every movement. Protest as they may, no man of common sense will credit them with sincerity. Repentance would be good if it were genuine. But the repentance which has its rise in reverses of party fortune, and is intended simply to obtain the chance of another trial of strength, is a fraud which cannot delude, and will be very likely to disgust, the North. For the leaders whose altered programme is reported from Washington do not even pretend to abandon either the principles or the purposes which have aroused to action the Republican sentiment of the country. Their hypocrisy is so palpable that it makes success in their new game impossible.

No amount of disguise will enable the Democratic leaders to persuade the country that their policy is "broadly national" merely because they call it so, or "conservative" because they choose to apply the term to the measures they introduce. Both of these characteristics were claimed for their proceedings in the extra session and in the session that preceded it. The demand for the emasculation of the Election laws, the desire to drive Federal authority from the polls in order that fraud and violence might operate uninterruptedly, the attempt to coerce the President and make him the slave of a partisan majority, were all declared to be "broadly national," "constitutional" and eminently "conservative" parts of the Democratic programme. Southern Democrats, in their most insolent moments, have invariably professed to be "broadly national." If they were to be believed, every step they have taken, every threat they have uttered, every purpose they have avowed, should be deemed conservative and constitutional. Take them at their word, and the Southern methods of suppressing the Republican vote—the intolerance, the injustice, the cruelty and wrong by which Democratic majorities have been obtained in States known to be Republican—have always been "broadly national and conservative." Flagrant outrages are not incompatible with the Democratic idea of conservatism, when Southern Bourbons are the perpetrators. Measures that would be fatal to a patriotic conception of the Union, and that would result in the ascendency of the worst type of sectionalism, are, according to the Democratic theory, strictly constitutional. There is nothing new, then, in the pretenses that are to be resorted to in the coming session of Congress with the view of mitigating the odium and distrust which the Democratic Party has brought upon itself. Every intelligent man knows what the whole thing means. It is a stupid bit of strategy,—so stupid that everybody can see through it, and through the "Democratic leaders of high national repute" who are weak enough to suppose that the bad essence of their party may be rendered less obnoxious by the use of fine words. The party may parade itself as "broadly national" from this time until next November, but it will remain the Bourbon party, with principles dictated and a policy molded by the leaders who are responsible for its present position.

When the moderation and good sense of the South rise against its Bourbon element and assert their independence of a party which uses it for unworthy purposes, they will be able to talk of "broadly national" aims with the certainty of attracting sympathetic attention. Kept in subjection as they now are by the Democratic Party, they must be content to bear a full share of its penalties. The interesting question is, how long will this subjection last? Tuesday afforded some tokens of resistance to it in the State where resistance has hitherto been attended with the greatest danger. It is not agreeable to be reminded that Greenbackism is still a living force; but when Greenbackism becomes the cause of independence in Mississippi, and shows that even there Bourbon supremacy is yielding to white men's discontent, we may believe that the change to be hoped for in Southern politics is not so distant as to the casual observer it might seem to be. The new programme of the Democratic leaders has nothing in common with changes of this nature.

IMPORTED REVOLUTIONISTS.

We are to have an American Jacobin society. To a native-born American, who has never felt the iron heel of oppression or the grinding weight of any despotism, there is something very odd about the revolutionary spirit of some of our imported fellow-citizens. A man who has regularly paid his taxes, and has seen them returned to him in the cost of the Police which protects him at night, the roads on which he travels, and in schooling for his children and the machinery by which he secures his rights from invasion, does not feel very much oppressed. To be sure, an imported thief may get into the Municipal Government and rob the City Treasury into which his taxes have gone, or he may have his head broken by a locust club in the hands of a brutal Irish policeman, and at such times he begins to think, with *Truthful James*, that "civilization is a failure." But outside of cities in which the foreign element dominates politics and public place, the average American citizen is tolerably well contented.

When the times are hard and money is scarce, it is thought a proper thing to talk of a revolution. A year or two since, when the condition of business was discouraging and wages were low, it was proposed to set up in this City an imitation of the Paris Commune. The queer people who headed the movement, like the founders of the Theosophical Society, wanted something distinctively foreign and bric-à-brac-ish. So they hired a hall, hung up blood-red flags, talked vociferously in French, Irish, German, and bad English, and paraded about the streets on sundry occasions. They carried a Phrygian cap on a pole, cried "Vive la Commune!" and said and did many things which would have been striking and picturesque in a spectacular drama, but which were excessively funny in the broad daylight of the streets of New-York. Some of them talked of making barricades—tearing up the Belgian pavement to use "rocks to heave" at the Police, and rifling the banks in which the more prudent of their compatriots had deposited their savings. A few of these lunatics were arrested, more of them were laughed at, and when, just as the midsummer madness was subsiding, DENIS KEARNEY came here to fan the flames, his ribald nonsense fell on unheeding ears.

We can imagine that men who were brought up under the despotic rule of the last NAPOLEON, or who have looked across the immense gulf which divides European pauperism from European aristocracy and royalty, might continue to howl against the rich and influential, long after they had settled in the United States. It is the force of habit. As the Irishman said, during the late civil war, when asked how he should vote, "Ag'in the Government. I've always been ag'in the Government in the ould country." And one can understand how weak-headed Americans, tickled with any new thing, should be drawn into a movement which has the attraction of novelty, and which gives them a chance to take into their own experience some of the romanticism of a real revolution, with real blood and real barricades, such as they have heretofore only read of in the books. All this seemed quite delicious to some of these enthusiasts, and they doubtless were able to persuade themselves that they were very much oppressed indeed, especially in the matter of beer, which that greasy citizen, SCHWAB, persisted in selling for five cents a glass, instead of giving to suffering humanity without money and without price.

In New-York, there are no palaces, thrones, or dynasties to destroy. If the lunatics of the Café International had organized a mob to set things right, they would have been puzzled to know where to begin their work. It would have signified nothing if they had put a Phrygian cap on the head of a captive Mayor, as they did on the wig of LOUIS CAPET. We can fancy that Mr. SMITH ELY, who was then magistrate, would have thought such a proceeding a good joke. There are no thrones to throw into the streets, no emblems of power to tear from the walls, no spoils of the oppressed people to divide. To be sure, the mob might have blown up Mr. MULLETT'S granite Post Office, as a faint imitation of the destruction of the Bastile. But that would not have troubled anybody but the distinguished architect, whose rare talent for vituperation would have dispersed any mob not wholly destitute of the common instincts of humanity. But in California the case is different. There the Chinese are recognized as the creatures of the moneyed oligarchy. The foreign gentleman from Ireland regards the foreign gentlemen from China as the outgrowth of a plutocracy which, unless radical measures are adopted at once, will eventually make it impossible for a humble laborer to earn the price of a pint of whisky without working for it.

Mr. DENIS KEARNEY'S secret organization, as he has just informed the public, is to be known as "The Jacobin Society." Mr. KEARNEY, in the course of his extensive reading, (for he can read,) has found that there was, somewhere, a revolutionary society known as "The Jacobins." But it is not probable that he knows where they flourished nor why they were thus named. Nevertheless, "Jacobin" has a delightfully melodramatic sound, and it well comports with the object of the society, which is avowed to be "to hang every and any merchant who should employ Chinese, or in any way encourage Chinese labor." At the recent election in California, out of a total poll of 161,294 votes, 883 votes were cast in favor of Chinese immigration. The Jacobin Society, of San Francisco, will not have an extensive hanging-match. If the vote above mentioned represents the actual strength of the American-Chinese element in the State, DENIS'S job will be speedily performed. And as the men who favor Chinese immigration are in a hopeless minority, their resistance will not be protracted. When tyranny is thus summarily dispatched on the other side of the continent, let us hope that the Jacobins will come this way. Our tyrants also are foreign. But they do not come from Asia.

THE LEMONADE OF LIFE.

There is good news for persons who have a prejudice against dying. A German doctor has discovered the elixir of life. Whether it is the same elixir that was used by the Count ST. GERMAIN or an entirely new one is not known, but that the German doctor has discovered a medicine which, if regularly taken, will prolong life indefinitely, there can be no sort of doubt. Mr. TILDEN can use the elixir and live to claim the Presidency for a thousand years to come, and Gen. BUTLER can walk down the corridors of time in the direction of the Governorship of Massachusetts, sustained by the elixir of life, until he surpasses the years of METHUSELAH.

One would naturally suppose that in order to prepare this priceless elixir the resources of a chemical laboratory and the skill of an able chemist would be required. This would be a mistake. The elixir is prepared solely by nature, without any advice or assistance and is purely vegetable. It is simply the juice of lemons. If we take into our several systems sufficient lemon-juice, we shall live forever. The German doctor —let us call him Schneider—has proved this to his perfect satisfaction. Statistics, experiments, the binomial theorem, comparative philology, in short all sorts of scientific tests, have been triumphantly used by him to establish the truth of the proposition that lemon-juice is the staff of life, and we may assume, without hesitation, that the length of any man's life varies directly as the number of lemons which he consumes.

There must, of course, be a systematic method of taking lemon-juice. According to Dr. Schneider, one must begin the daily use of lemons at the age of 20. From his twentieth to his thirtieth birthday, a man who wishes to live forever must use one lemon daily, either by eating it as he would an orange, or by drinking the juice in the shape of lemonade. From his thirtieth to his fortieth year he must use two lemons daily. During every additional decade of his life he must double his daily consumption of lemons. Then, between his seventieth and eightieth years he would require thirty-two daily lemons, and after reaching a hundred years his daily consumption of lemons for the ensuing ten years would be two hundred and fifty-six. At this age he would be as strong as an average man of 24 years; and so long as he might persevere in the use of the lemon elixir his strength would undergo no diminution.

Now, that Dr. Schneider has called our attention to the wonderful preservative effects of lemon-juice, we can understand the meaning of phenomena which have hitherto puzzled thinking men. Every one must have noticed the fact that the old women who sell lemonade on the street corners during the hot weather never seem to die or to grow any older. Year after year they appear in their accustomed places and supply successive generations with warm and weak lemonade. We know now that it is lemon-juice which sustains these perpetual old women. Some of them probably sold lemonade to the Dutch small-boys of New-Amsterdam, and they will doubtless survive to slake the thirst and excite the colic of the boys of the next century. We have all of us wondered why it is that the train-boy who infests railway trains, and renders traveling a torture to the soul as well as a trial to the body, is never killed by any accident, but is always rescued, even from under the wreck of telescoped cars, with his basket of prize packages and his armful of unreadable novels, uninjured. The train-boy deals in lemons, and there is not a particle of doubt that in the seclusion of the baggage car he fairly soaks his interior with the prophylactic lemon-juice. It is, of course, due to a constant consumption of lemon-juice that acidulous maiden ladies of advanced years live on untouched by time, and survive the affectionate relatives that have been anxious for years to heap "floral offerings" upon their coffins. We need not think it wonderful that Dr. Schneider has discovered the almost miraculous properties of lemon-juice. The only wonder is that his discovery was not anticipated by HIPPOCRATES or that eminent medical man's earliest professional associates.

But, on reflection, it must be conceded that although in theory it is possible to prolong life indefinitely with lemons, there is a practical difficulty in the way of following Dr. Schneider's prescription after one reaches an age much beyond a century. A man may be able to eat 128, or even 256, lemons daily, if he rises early and goes to bed late. He may thus live to see his one hundred and twentieth year, but beyond that date life can be prolonged only at a heavy outlay in lemons, and an amount of labor which only the most determined men will venture to undertake. From his one hundred and twentieth to his one hundred and thirtieth year the disciple of Dr. Schneider must manage to use 512 lemons daily, or an average of 38¼ per hour, provided he works at them sixteen hours daily. If he undertakes to live a century and a half, he will find himself face to face with 2,048 lemons every day, and in order to attend the second centennial celebration of his birthday, he must, during his last decade, manage to consume 65,536 daily lemons. In order to get through this terrible task, he must work sixteen hours a day, and consume 910 lemons—and a piece of lemon-peel—every minute. It may be safely affirmed that no man can do this—not even if he has practiced for years the great feat of dining in five minutes at a railway restaurant. In spite of the excellence of Dr. Schneider's theory, we must admit that until the capacity of the human mouth and stomach is greatly improved, even lemons cannot prolong life much beyond 150 years.

Still it is a great thing to be able to live a century and a half. We may expect to see an immediate and enormous rise in the price of lemons, followed by the bankruptcy of life insurance companies and the suicide of the heirs of rich uncles. Dr. Schneider—though of course, under his right name—will achieve lasting fame, and the medical profession will execrate his memory forever.

It is very probable that there will be three, and possibly more, candidates for the Speakership of the next Assembly, and an unusually active contest must result. It is in the interest of good legislation, and of good morals also, that bargaining and intriguing for votes should be eliminated from it, but the present caucus arrangements are such as to put corruption of every kind at a premium. Both parties hold their separate caucus the night before the Legislature meets, and determine who they will vote for next day. The proceedings of each are open; but the ballot which determines the choice is secret. Here is the evil, and it is a grave one. If every member had to vote openly for his candidate, half the corruption, the falsehood, the bribery, and bargaining which have notoriously disgraced contests for the Speakership in the past would be completely stopped. There would be no opportunity for it. With a secret ballot, unscrupulous men are enabled to buy or sell votes with impunity. The whole make-up of the committees is influenced by the preliminary contest for the presiding officer. Chairmanships are bargained away, sometimes to three or four different men; places on important committees are promised; unprincipled men sell their votes for places for which they are conspicuously unfit, and which they demand solely for corrupt purposes. Men sell their votes to different candidates, thinking that with a secret ballot they are safe from detection, and sure to gain, whoever loses. It generally happens that the candidates for the office go into the caucus each with the names of a majority of the members on his list, every man of whom has given his pledge to vote for him. This disgraceful business would be put an end to by taking the vote viva voce; and it is high time that so salutary a reform should be made.

Interviews, especially those in the Western newspapers, are prone to inexactness, owing largely to the fact that reporters usually trust to their memories in writing out the results of their conferences, and reportorial memories, particularly in minds spiced with imagination, are subject to error. Such an interview would seem to be the one in a late number of the Chicago *Tribune*, copied into yesterday's TIMES, between a reporter and the Rev. WILLIAM R. ALGER on the subject of the latter's return in a pastoral capacity to the Metropolis. The reverend gentleman is made to say that when he left here he was granted a leave of absence for six months, and at the expiration of the time another like absence, in order to regain his health; that the year is now up, and he has finally decided not to come back to New-York, because he cannot undertake to carry on parish duties in connection with a church burdened with a debt of $100,000. The church referred to must be the Church of the Messiah, the only one Mr. ALGER has ever been associated with in this City. But he could hardly have used the language ascribed to him by the reporter, who must have misapprehended him entirely. When Mr. ALGER left the Church of the Messiah, it was understood that he had formally and permanently resigned, and that neither he nor his congregation had any idea of his resuming the ministry of that society. The church almost immediately invited ROBERT COLLYER, as they had done once before, to become its Pastor; and, after due consideration, he accepted, bade official farewell to his Chicago flock, removed hither with his household gods, and regularly entered upon his clerical duties in his new position. Moreover, the Church of the Messiah has paid off, or arranged to pay off, its entire debt, and has begun under new and independent conditions. Mr. ALGER must, of course, have known all this, and it is not likely that he could have talked of surrendering a pulpit which he had already wholly relinquished, and which was no longer open to him or anybody else, ROBERT COLLYER having accepted it early in the Summer. There has been some extraordinary blundering in this interview; and it is much more probable that the *Tribune* reporter has misunderstood Mr. ALGER than that Mr. ALGER should pervert familiar facts, and refer to the altered past as if it were the living present.

A man has trouble enough, when not in business, to enter goods through the Custom-house, but if he attempts to export something which comes under the internal revenue clutch, he has a still harder time of it. Say a manufacturer of cigars in New-York wishes to send a package of the best clear Havanas to his friend in Hamburg or St. Petersburg as a Christmas present. With the regular freight we have nothing to do, but say it is $5. Movement in cigars being against the rules, that package must be watched all the way to the ship, and that costs $1 more. This is called a transfer and carriage to steamer dock, and a revenue officer is to be paid for keeping his eyes on the package. Now, the maker of these cigars can have the revenue tax remitted him, providing he signs a ream of different papers, which papers, when the cigars arrive abroad, must be countersigned by the United States Consul, the Captain, and mate of the ship. The Government, to make sure that these cigars will be smoked abroad, makes another charge, then, of $7 50. The original $5, freight, swells to $13 50. The gift of the native cigars becomes, then, quite expensive. But is this all? No human being, save him who has gone through a long and careful apprenticeship, is supposed to understand how to do anything in the Custom-house, but when the complication of the revenue comes in, the longest-headed and most patient man stands aghast. He knows that it will take weeks to accomplish his end. There will be 50 people to see, and 75 signatures to obtain. He will have to witness the devouring of bushels of apples by Custom-house clerks, and the shelling of sacks of ground-nuts by the revenue clerks. The unhappy shipper of that box must procure the services of a Custom-house broker. That individual shakes his head gravely—he knows what it means, but he will peril his brain, will exhaust his intellect, on that package of domestic cigars. Of course, he will present his bill, too. His labors must be rewarded. It may be $15, not less than that certainly, but it might be $20. In the present instance which comes under our notice, it was $18 50. Beware, then, of sending cigars abroad when, aside from the cost of them, it is worth $32 to get rid of them. If Customs and revenue were not made complicated, what would be the use for such things?

MUNKACSY'S MILTON.

THE PAINTING NOW DISPLAYED IN THE GALLERY AT THE LENOX LIBRARY.

The long-expected picture at last has taken its place at the head of the small gallery of the Lenox Library. In size, no other picture present surpasses the half of it, and the result is that one had best stand at the other end of the gallery in order to appreciate the grouping of the figures. The picture is already so well known in etchings and wood-cuts that a description is not necessary. Nor is it of much newer interest to describe its coloring and admire its tone. This has already been done by the European press to a degree bordering on satiety; the cry has been taken up on this side of the Atlantic, and the picture extolled as one of the marvels of the century. Seldom, indeed, has a picture been "managed" better. Had it been a star singer for the opera, its fame could not have been more judiciously spread in the French, German, English, and American press. The salesman, the happy salesman, of this costly painting, issues a pamphlet containing an etching of a portrait of Munkácsy, by himself, as well as the full list of encomiums showered upon the once poor and nameless, but now wealthy and celebrated painter. Before the steady fire of adjectives of praise, it would not do for Americans to raise their heads. We should take Munkácsy's "Milton" as we took Gustave Doré's illustrations for the Bible and for "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner." Paris has said it, Germany has assented, Hungary tosses up her picturesque cap and applauds her ugly duckling, who has turned, in spite of her persistent neglect, into one of the petted swans of art. It behooves America, therefore, who swallows countless Bouguereaus, Cabanels, Merles, and such artists without so much as winking, to feel very grateful that a specimen by this new light of art is allowed to reach her shores.

Well, the picture is most charming, beautiful, mellow. The taste is wonderful that put together the withered hues of the old tapestry on the wall, the similar yet different tones of the cloth on the table around which the three daughters of Milton sit or stand, the shades of red in the back of the chair of the daughter who acts as amanuensis, those on the chair behind the table, and on the red velvet one to the extreme left, finally, and toward the foreground, on the reddish Turkey rug under the table. What a harmonious, peaceful interior! What a triumph of tone! Examine the separate colors and see how low they are in key, yet how adequate to express a sombre richness by reason of the art with which they are brought into each other's neighborhood! How well the red points just noted balance each other, and how prettily the blue jug on the book-shelf diversifies that portion of the picture! The light through the diamond window-panes gives yet another chance for deep and almost pompous coloring. Then, the clothes of the four persons, how they take their places in the scene! The sour-looking eldest daughter, who leans over the book on which more than one manuscript line has been blotted out, has a yellowish-gray robe; she who stands behind against the tall piece of furniture looking at her father, has a more truly gray dress; she who sits over her work, nearest to the post, has one of a very rich brown. Milton is in black velvet, and all four have the deep collars that suggest the time of Cromwell. All, too, have their backgrounds. The three heads of the girls are outlined against dark furniture; that of Milton on the back of a delightful old chair, upholstered in ancient and faded pink plush. It is, indeed, good art to place such colors naturally and beautifully in a scene, and to group four figures as charmingly as these are.

But we are now arriving at a point when something else besides the delight of a painter in his handicraft is suggested. Who are the persons in this charming, warm, antiquated, but by no means pinched, interior? The frame says they represent "Blind Milton Dictating Paradise Lost to his Daughters." Indeed! Is the bowed and somewhat shriveled old gentleman in the lovely old pink chair blind? He might have shut his eyes, for his face expresses admirably a man who is turning his mind's eye inward on his own heart. And is he Milton? We must take the painter's word for it. Certainly he is hard to reconcile with the stern, majestic scholar and poet who wrote virulent diatribes and treatises on divorce, Latin poetry and lines of magnificent volume, much oftener than L'Allegros or Il Penserosos. Nor does he look even like the wreck of Milton, saving the pardon of the French critics. It is quite true that Munkácsy has avoided wonderfully well any startling anachronism or inadequacy while dealing with this figure as a Milton. Let us cheerfully concede the critics that much. But in a historical painting such negative praise is nothing when the historical side is taken into consideration. Between that and a real, vivid characterization of a great—some people think the greatest—poet there is a gap that no amount of admiration for technique, tones, grouping, or general charm ought rightfully to bridge. A carping critic might find something to say about anachronism among the details. The furniture and appointments are old, but they are also rich, almost luxurious. They speak of the modern studio rather than the interior of a needy Puritan. Nor does the Oriental table-cloth, nor the Turkey rug admit of probability when taken in connection with the age that produced Roundheads, Cromwell, and the asceticism of the Puritan. The absence of the sternness, rigor, and uncompromising quality which is seen in Milton's prose work extends to all the details of the picture. To inform us what this blind or self-absorbed octogenarian is doing it was necessary to have the shrewish daughter, with her pen and book, her intent, uncomfortable face. But what are the others doing? They are merely directing the eye toward Milton, two pretty sign-posts—not in any way English sign-posts either—repeating what the first has already done. They are not really necessary. The actual story is told in the two main figures, which might occupy one-half of the canvas. Does this sound hypercritical? The answer is that a picture with such a title ought to be able to stand the coldest, most unsympathetic examination if it demand to rank as one of the great paintings of the century. Beautiful it is, poetic it is, delightful it is; but it is not a great historical painting.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

As performed at Wallack's Theatre last evening, Mr. H. J. Byron's comedy, "Our Girls," proved to be a very entertaining little play, which, we have no doubt, will be witnessed with decided pleasure during several weeks to come; at any rate, it deserves a good measure of popular success, and we recommend it heartily to the attention of our readers. Nevertheless, it would be hazardous to claim for a piece like "Our Girls" anything more than a mere ephemeral value. Though possessing notable merits, it was chiefly interesting last evening as a performance, not as a play. The distinction is one of criticism purely, and is not likely to mar one's enjoyment. "Our Girls" was written by Mr. Byron as a companion-piece to "Our Boys," one of the most extraordinary successes known to the stage. But the difference in manner between the two pieces is marked; "Our Boys" is full of vigorous farcical material, while the later comedy aims to depict certain conventional phases of a life from a stand-point partly humorous and largely sentimental. There is a certain strength about the one which is wholly lacking in the other, though in other respects they are plainly from the same workshop. Mr. Byron is nothing, if not commonplace; he has as much fancy and imagination as some of the dried-up *bourgeois* whom he has placed upon the stage. He paints his canvases, not from nature, but from authenticated types. He does not trouble himself with inventions; he takes things as they come to hand, dresses up antique conventions, revivifies the puppets of farce, comedy, and domestic drama, casts his lines in situations as ingenuously simple as those of Molière, and saturates the net result with an abundance of catching fun and good-humored wit. His recipe, it will be seen, is worthy of comparison with the stereotyped directions to be found in cookery-books.

But Mr. Byron has good claims as a playwright, and his success is not to be disputed. Though commonplace, he is nearly always amusing; though unimaginative, he is interesting; though methodical, he is often skillful. "Our Girls" does not show him at his best; but this little play illustrates his merits and shortcomings very clearly. Its basis is devoid of novelty and is extremely sketchy; its treatment always bright, even when brightness is least natural; its climax, the inevitable effect of a weak motive, perfectly tame. But the characters have an air of freshness, while the pretty story in which they are involved is full of delicate touches, and is lightened up by innumerable rays of humor. It is Mr. Byron's dialogue which, in this case as in others, serves as an extremely attractive frame to a somewhat washed-out picture. His characters in themselves are dull enough; but they speak the language of the dramatist, and they are therefore as entertaining as he is. In listening to their talk, we hardly reflect that all of them have a curious propensity for punning, that in short they belong essentially to the family of wits. The object that Mr. Byron had in view is not, we may add, altogether lucid. Here, for instance, are two young men—one good and poor, the other vulgar and rich; they marry two half-sisters, and are evidently sent forth upon the sea of matrimony to test a theory of the writer, namely, that love in a cottage is the paradise of married persons. But as the rich couple come to grief, and as the poor couple also practically come to grief, it is hard to see wherein the aim of the play is realized. Considered merely in the light of an attack upon the popular custom of money-grabbing, Mr. Byron's comedy is undoubtedly a hard hit.

But it is useless to follow up this analysis, for the faults of "Our Girls" must be apparent to the most casual observer. In spite of them, the play is one which is sure to be amusing if well performed. The representation given last evening was admirable, and it was to the actors that the success of the play was principally due. Mr. Harry Beckett's *Plantagenet G. Potter*, was in every sense an impersonation of high value; it was easy, striking, and varied, delightfully conceived, and no less delightfully executed. It was notable, moreover, for a careful toning down of the comedian's peculiarities and mannerisms. The type of a vulgar, shoddy fellow, one of the lucky money-making young men who are really flunkeys at heart, was vividly realized by Mr. Beckett, who, it seemed to us, played on this occasion with more than usual spirit, though the character was slightly out of his ordinary line. He was most successful in the first two acts, and especially in the second, which gave him scope for many contrasts and transitions; the part degenerated in the latter portion of the play, and Mr. Beckett naturally fell off with the part. Mr. Maurice Barrymore's *Tony Judson* was almost as good in its way. Mr. Barrymore has improved his style since he was last seen in this City. Though not entirely graceful, his movements are quiet, while his manner is thoroughly pleasant. He uses a thin voice, also, with excellent effect. In short, the sincerity and manliness of his acting marked him out for special favor. Mr. Henry Edwards, as *Josiah Clench*, showed clearly that he is a valuable acquisition to our stage. A better impersonator of old gentlemen of the practical type we have seldom seen; in the third act he delineated the pathetic side of the character very truthfully and delicately. Mme Ponisi was equally effective as *Mrs. Clench*, and Miss Stella Boniface portrayed a young girl in a maidenly and unaffected manner. Miss Rose Wood did poorly in the opening act, but retrieved herself later on. Miss Wood is nervous and constrained in comedy passages, but is a pleasing actress when she confines herself to sentiment. Mr. J. H. Gilmour and Miss Emma Lorraine fulfilled their duties acceptably in minor characters; and, as usual, Messrs. Edwin and Leonard were at home in their little parts.

THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

The first orchestral concert of the season by the Symphony Society, which is to be given to-morrow evening, was preceded by a public rehearsal yesterday afternoon at Steinway Hall. In the interests of the musical cultivation of New-York it is gratifying to state that the society has received so much popular encouragement as to make the success of the season an assured fact. Steinway Hall has seldom contained a larger and more appreciative audience than was assembled yesterday, and with equal truth it may be said that the managers of the society have shown a zeal in the arrangement of their programmes and a generous spirit in the selection of a large and excellent orchestra which deserve the highest praise. Dr. Damrosch has assembled more than 70 musicians from the best of the resident performers of the City, and that is as large an orchestra as the size of the hall admits of to advantage. The only fault to be found with the programme is one which is common to most concerts, its excessive length. The desire to merit the favor of subscribers and to furnish a satisfactory and varied entertainment is so strong that musical enthusiasts forget the difficulty the average listener will find in giving close attention to one of these long performances. A reform in this respect is to be desired, and if managers would be content to finish a concert before the point of satiety has been reached, it would be a gain for all persons concerned. The programme of this first concert, as interpreted at the rehearsal yesterday, was as follows:

1. Symphony in A, No. 7 .... Beethoven
2. Song, "To the Night," (Shelley,) new .... Volkmann
   Miss Anna Drasdil.
3. "Walpurgis Night," second movement from the Symphony "Frühlingsklänge" .... Raff
4. "Faust" Overture .... Wagner
5. Song, "Heimweh" .... Schubert
6. Symphonic Poem, ("Festklänge") first time .... Liszt

In general, it may be said that the work of the orchestra was exceedingly well done, and that Dr. Damrosch deserves cordial mention for his scholarly taste in conducting. The Seventh Symphony was played with unwonted vigor and with the technical perfection and grace only to be heard occasionally, even from an orchestra composed of the best material. The tempo of the allegretto might be a subject of criticism, but Dr. Damrosch is a conductor who can doubtless justify his taste in such matters, though he differs from other authorities who are held in equally high repute with himself. The next most interesting number of the programme was the Symphonic Poem of Liszt, which was played magnificently and would have been more enjoyed if it had not come at the end of the rehearsal. Despite the fact that many musical people think there has been too much of Liszt, and that Hungarian composers and performers have of late been supplied in excess of the demand for them, the vehemence and peculiar characteristics of Liszt always seem attractive, and, so far as he is concerned, the predicted reaction is not likely to set in soon. Miss Drasdil was the same conscientious and finished singer yesterday that she always is, and her noble voice, with the support of the orchestra, has never seemed more full and musical. The sombre character of her selections, though entirely suited to her style, was perhaps not altogether felicitous, and in the Schubert song the orchestral accompaniment (arranged by Dr. Damrosch) seemed too weighty for the voice. The drawbacks to the concert are, however, too few to make it worth while to dwell upon them. The dignity and high character of the programme and the artistic manner of its performance call for the acknowledgments and thanks of the musical public to Dr. Damrosch and the Symphony Society. To-morrow evening's concert promises to be a brilliant beginning of the season, which will add alike to the reputation and the treasury of the association.

GENERAL MENTION.

Miss Neilson presented her delightful impersonation of *Imogen*, in "Cymbeline," in Philadelphia last night, at the Walnut-Street Theatre, which was densely crowded in spite of the prevalent rain-storm.

A change in the programme of the Olympic Theatre was made last night by the production of "Oliver Twist," but owing to the unfavorable weather only a small audience was in attendance. The cast was distributed among the stock company of the theatre. *Nancy Sykes* was impersonated by Miss Helene Adell, *Oliver Twist* by Ethel Allen, and *Bill Sykes* by F. A. Tannehill. "Oliver Twist" will be played until the close of the week.

Mlle. Angèle's benefit last evening was a successful affair. The house was well filled despite the inclement weather, and the performance was in every respect one of the best of the season. Mlle. Angèle's popularity was indicated by the unusual applause and demands for encores she received, and as to floral tributes she was certainly to be congratulated. As the season draws to a close, opera bouffe seems to grow in popular favor.

It will grieve the musical public of New-York to know that Joseffy does not satisfy the critical taste of Baltimore. One writer in a daily paper of that city informs a listening world that "there are no passages in his interpretations which touch the mysterious chords of our organism and create perception of the sublime." It is to be hoped that Joseffy will soon return to the New-York and Boston barbarians whose chords of organism are not so mysterious as the Baltimore chords.

Mr. Mapleson offers for his ninth subscription performance, this evening, at the Academy of Music, "Il Trovatore," with Mme. Adini as *Leonora*, Signor Aramburo as *Manrico*, Mme. Lablache as *Azucena*, Signor Del Puente as the *Count di Luna*, and Signor Monti as *Ferrando*. There will be some curiosity to hear several of these artists in parts in which they are unknown in New-York. Mme. Lablache's personation of *Azucena* has been mentioned with praise in THE TIMES, and Signor Del Puente is a thoroughly capable performer for the rôle of *Count di Luna*. Mme. Adini and Signor Aramburo in the principal parts will each have an opportunity to show their abilities in grand opera in "Trovatore," and to justify the professional reputation claimed for them. On Saturday "Faust" will be given at the matinée with the same cast as before.

A CARD FROM MR. REDPATH.

Mr. James Redpath has addressed a card to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, under date of Oct. 28, to correct some inaccuracies in a published interview held with him. He says: "I never was in Jamaica in my life before; I said I had twice before sought the West Indies under a stress, not of physical, but mental, torture—from sorrow, not suffering; that, in my opinion, when, from pain or any other cause, the will ceases to direct the conduct, a man acts automatically—from vague impressions, or like the animals, from instinct; that when the terrible anguish, purely physical, that I had endured for several days finally rendered me insensible to my actions, and my will lost control of my body, I supposed that the recollection of the rest that I had twice found in the Antilles caused me to seek refuge there, without thinking of any other consideration. No amount of physical suffering that I have ever endured—and I have had my full share of it—ever clouded my mind for a single second of time; but in September the carbuncle or tumor, which would have been merely painful elsewhere, attacked the region of my head, and, therefore, quickly affected my brain. It lasted only 60 hours, but that was long enough to destroy all the work of the season, past and coming—all that I had done and all that I was ready to do during the approaching Autumn and Winter. Your reporter misunderstood me also in thinking that I said I would re-enter the profession of manager again. I shall never do so. I find a statement telegraphed from Boston that I once before left the country without letting any one know about my departure, and my 'relatives and friends' are named as the authorities for it. This statement is utterly untrue. I went once to Europe on business that required secrecy to insure success, but my partner knew of my departure, and so did my so-called 'relatives' in Boston. I beg pardon for intruding these strictly personal affairs on your readers, but my business is what the Sea Island negroes call 'momuxed up' enough already; and as I have nothing to be ashamed of, but a great deal of explanation to make to friends, I do not care to have even the faintest suspicion thrown on my conduct by statements, however trivial, attributed to me, that the slightest investigation would prove to be incorrect."

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

From the Baltimore American, Nov. 6.

The result in Maryland could not have been surprising to any intelligent observer of the course of events. The masses of the Democratic Party ardently desired Hamilton as their candidate when the party managers forced Carroll upon them; and when the changes of politics made Hamilton the most available man for the managers, the people accepted his candidacy with almost passionate avidity. The plain, homespun ways which Mr. Hamilton has adopted caught the popular fancy on its rebound from the luxury and extravagance that characterized Mr. Carroll's administration; and Mr. Hamilton, with that shrewdness which has made him the successful politician he is, was very adroit in appealing to the same feeling in his canvass. His assumption of the rôle of a plain, old-fashioned farmer, with old-time notions of thrift and economy, was perfect; and it is only fair to say that the perfection was due more to nature than to art. We have every confidence that, so far as Gov. Hamilton's responsibility extends, he will give us an honest, economical Government. As regards the promise of legislative reform, we have only to say that only those who expect nothing will escape disappointment. Against the strong current of popular sentiment which ran in favor of Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Gary, with all his tact, ability, and popularity, could not make any headway. So far as the personal attention of Mr. Gary himself could extend, his canvass was admirable. His own behavior on the stump was marked by the fairness and honesty which belong to his nature, and everywhere that he appeared he produced a most favorable impression and gained the good-will and esteem of his hearers. But great as was his personal popularity, and able as was his canvass, it availed nothing against Mr. Hamilton's popularity, and the deep-rooted prejudice of the majority of the voters of the State against the Republican Party—a prejudice which the reputation of some of those who appeared on the stump in Mr. Gary's interest was not calculated to decrease. The falling off in the Republican vote in this city from that recorded at the Mayoralty election is to be attributed to the effect of registration frauds. The inability of the opposition to get in their vote having been again demonstrated, people lost interest in the result. Wherever there was a close contest in the counties, registration frauds were also practiced, and in this way a large Republican vote was suppressed.

GRANT'S CALIFORNIA RECORD.

From the San Francisco Alta, Oct. 30.

Gen. Grant, in signing the roll of membership of the Sacramento Pioneer Association, wrote out this record:

OCT. 23, 1879.

Arrived in San Francisco first time in September, possibly late in August, 1852, via Panama, coming up the coast in the steamer Golden Gate. Was stationed a few weeks at Benicia, then went to Fort Vancouver, now of Washington Territory. Remained there until September, 1853, when promotion to a full Captaincy in the Fourth United States Infantry took me to Humboldt Bay, California, where I remained until the Spring of 1854. Left San Francisco in July, 1854, via Nicaragua, and only returned to the Pacific Coast again on the 20th of September, 1879, coming from Japan, or by the East, the entire way from our Eastern seaboard. This day made a member of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers, an honor which I highly prize.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT.

SENATOR-ELECT BAKER'S VOTE.

From the Troy Times, Nov. 5.

The Hon. I. V. Baker, Jr., carried every town in Washington County, and his majority in the county goes up to the unparalleled figures of 3,660! Rensselaer County does not give more than 700 against him, so that his majority in the district is nearly 3,000. The people have done nobly. They have sat down upon, and let us hope, forever squelched the theory that in politics "a lie well stuck to" is the secret of power. Just look at some of the figures: The Town of Kingsbury, 180 majority for Baker, a gain of 425 upon the Senatorial vote two years ago; Fort Edward, 338 for Baker, a gain of nearly 500; Fort Ann, 337, also a large gain. The surprise that Mr. Baker's election will occasion in the Democratic Party of the State generally may be judged somewhat by the fact that the *Argus* of this morning claimed the re-election of Senator Hughes.

A LARGE YIELD OF WHEAT.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Nov. 5.

A short time ago Gen. John Gibbon, of St. Paul, made the assertion that 100 bushels of wheat had been raised on an acre of ground in the Territory of Montana. The statement having been received with incredulity, he wrote to the President of the First National Bank in Helena for proof. In reply he received the certificate of the President and Secretary of the Territorial Fair Association that one James L. Ray, of Lewis and Clark County, was awarded first premium for the best acre of wheat, being 102 bushels to the acre. This is believed to be the largest yield of wheat on record.

MARY STANNARD'S DEATH

THE WORK OF ARSENIC, STONE, AND KNIFE.

WHAT EXPERTS SAY ABOUT THE GIRL'S WOUNDS, AND THE WAY IN WHICH THEY WERE INFLICTED—APPEARANCE OF THE BODY WHEN FOUND—JURYMEN USING THE MICROSCOPE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 6.—When the Hayden trial was resumed this morning, Prof. Brewer had his microscope ready for use on the table in front of the jurors, and it was announced that counsel had agreed to have each juror examine, through the microscope, a specimen of commercial arsenic, in order that each one might see how the crystals and lumps were magnified. The sample shown was one taken from one of the five packages bought at a drug store in this city by the Professor. The jurymen were occupied nearly an hour in the examination, and, at the end of it, the Professor carefully locked up the microscope, blew out his lamp, and departed. At one time during the examination, five jurymen, who had finished their inspection, were reading newspapers, which were spread out before them, but no one imagined that they were reading reports of the trial. During the forenoon the court-room was comfortably filled, but in the afternoon it was crowded. The testimony of the day was in reference to the condition of Mary Stannard's body when found in the old road; the acts of the neighbors who gathered around it and carried it to her father's house; and the nature of the wounds which caused the girl's death. The cross-examination of Hazlett was interesting, for it has been claimed since the first trial that there was better reason for believing that the letter which Mary inclosed in one to her sister was intend d for him, than to believe that it was sent to Mr. Hayden.

In the morning Sylvanus Butler and his map were recalled by Mr. Jones, who made some inquiries in order to discover from what houses a man standing at the point where Hayden says he entered his wood-lot could be seen. Mr. Butler thought he could be seen from Burr's barn and Fillmore Scranton's house. The man would be in sight of most of the roadway from the fork of the roads up to Scranton's.

"What route would a man have to take in order to go from the wood-lot to the place where the body was found without getting within sight of some house?"

"I don't think there is any such route. If there is one it is a very roundabout one, with which I am unacquainted."

Fillmore Scranton was the next witness. At the time of the murder he lived with his wife and three children in the house next above Burr's barn, on the same side of the road. His house is said to overlook some parts of the route Hayden is said to have taken in going to and coming from the wood-lot. On the day of the murder he was absent in Middletown until about 5 P. M., when he reached home. "I went to Middletown in the morning," said he, "with Wilbur Stevens, leaving home about 6:30 or 7; soon after I got home I was standing in front of Nehemiah Burr's house with Burr, Andrew Hazlett, and Mark Collins, of Middletown, when we were told that Mary Stannard's dead body had been found; we started for the place, and on the way met Mr. Mills and Mary's father; I had known Mary, and when I saw the body I recognized it as hers."

"How did the body lie?"

"It lay in the old, abandoned road. The head lay just outside of the cart-wheel rut, and the body lay inside, diagonally across the track. The head was about six inches higher than the feet." Witness added that he had put himself in the same position to enable Surveyor Butler to take some measurements.

"Were there any wounds?"

"Yes; her throat was cut. The body lay on its back, a little inclined to the right, so that the left shoulder was raised a little from the ground. The sand under the body was saturated with blood, which had apparently run from the throat across the breast and down to the ground, between the right arm and the body."

The witness having said that among those present around the body were Sylvester Hawley and Charles Scranton, and that Mr. Hayden came with Luzerne Stevens soon after he reached the spot, Judge Harrison asked if anything was said about moving the body while Hayden was there.

"Yes; I was the first one to suggest that a jury ought to be impaneled. I said so to Burr, and that it ought to be done before the body was moved. Afterward Hayden said something about the Coroner living in South Madison."

"How were the girl's hands placed?"

"They were both lying on her breast or a little below her breast. I didn't touch the body, but Hawley, Hayden, Charles Scranton, and Burr helped to put it on a board and cover it with an old comfortable, and I helped carry it to the house."

"What was your business?" asked Mr. Jones in cross-examination.

"Well, I peddled some; sold anything and everything to make a dollar. Sometimes I traded horses."

"Peddle any arsenic?"

"No, sir."

The witness said he had then lived at the house mentioned for two years. He and his wife were acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Hayden. It was either Monday evening or Tuesday morning that he decided to go to Middletown Tuesday. He went with Wilbur Stevens, and when they got about one-third of the way to Middletown, about 7:30 or 8 o'clock, they met Hayden, who was then about half a mile south of Durham.

"Did Hayden know that you were going to be away that day?"

"Not that I know of."

Mr. Jones subjected the witness to a long cross-examination, apparently to bring out a statement that Mr. Hayden first suggested the impaneling of a jury, when the body was found. The witness maintained that he had been the one first to suggest it. Hayden might not have got there when he first made it, but he had repeated it in his hearing. "I said," said he, "that as Hayden and the girl's father were there, the body might as well be moved. No one seemed anxious for a jury except myself."

"Didn't Mr. Hayden say that he knew the Coroner lived in South Madison, because there had recently been an inquest there?"

"I couldn't say."

"In what condition did you find the body?"

"It was lying on sand, or gravelly soil. There was an old bonnet under the head. The body had on a dark calico dress and thick leather shoes. The left foot was slightly drawn up, and that leg was uncovered as far up as the knee. I saw no blood on the clothes or hands. There was a gash in the throat. After we had laid the body on a board we looked for a knife. We found none, but saw that the ground under the body, in one spot, was saturated with blood. The spot was about 7 inches in diameter, but of somewhat irregular shape."

Mr. Jones wanted the exact shape of the stain, and had some difficulty in getting it. "I want the shape," said he, "no matter whether the blood ran there from the wound or was poured there."

The witness said it was about 7 inches by 12.

"Did you see any other traces of blood anywhere near the body?"

"I did not. We looked all around the body for a knife, and in this search we found no blood, except under the body. Some one—Hazlett and Hayden, I think—went and got a comfortable and a board, from a coal-pit hut, and we put the body on the board and covered it with the comfortable."

To Judge Harrison the witness said that he could swear that he left home for Middletown before 8 o'clock that morning.

The next witness was Andrew Hazlett, a farm laborer with a strong brogue, who was employed at the time of the murder by Nehemiah Burr, whose house is in the vicinity of the Stannard and Hayden houses. He was one of the first to go to the spot where the body lay. He described the position of the body. *He saw the wounds in the throat and on the head, and didn't think there was any blood on* the hands. With Hayden and Charles Scranton he went to the old coal-pit hut and got a board and two old robes. One robe was put on the board; then the body was laid on, and covered with the other robe so that only the feet remained visible. The stain of blood on the ground under the shoulders was as big "as a four-quart pan," and there was a little blood where the head had lain.

"Did you see Mr. Hayden the next morning?" asked Judge Harrison.

"Yes. I went home at about 9 o'clock that night, but Burr and myself were awakened about midnight and asked to come over to Stannard's. We went over, and I remained there until 7 A. M., when I went down to Stevens's store to get some tobacco. On the way back, as I was going past Fillmore Scranton's, I saw Hayden coming up the cart-path, apparently from his wood-lot, with a little load of wood. I went up to the fence and waited for him to come out to the road. He asked me if any one was suspected of the murder, and I told him there was a surmise. He said nothing more, and he went his way and I mine."

"Didn't he ask you who was suspected?"

"No."

"Was there any talk around the body, up in the woods in Hayden's presence, as to whether it was a case of suicide or murder?"

"Nearly all of them said she had cut her throat. I said I thought she hadn't. The position of the body, and the fact that there was no blood, led me to say that I believed there had been foul play, and I said: 'Before to-morrow you'll find that there has been foul play.'"

At this point Mr. Watrous objected. Judge Harrison defended the State's claim. "We shall offer to show," said he, "by other witnesses that Hayden, on that day and the next, maintained that it was a case of suicide, while others thought it murder. We shall show that before 7 A. M. Wednesday facts became known which threw suspicion on Hayden. The State will offer to show that Hazlett knew what had been told to the jury the night before. Certainly, any innocent man who had an interest in that case would have asked Hazlett upon whom suspicion rested, or to whom surmise pointed. But Hayden turned away and asked no more questions. The State claims that this conduct indicated guilt."

"When these stories referred to are presented in court," said Watrous in replay, "we shall try to resist them so far as they are calumnies, and encourage them so far as they are true, but they are not yet under consideration. We don't object to the testimony as to Hayden not asking Hazlett who was suspected, and you are welcome to it if you can get any comfort out of it, if the conversation ever occurred. But this man's conjectures as to whether it was a case of foul play or not signify nothing, nor does Hayden's silence that morning indicate anything. It was not an admission."

"But the conversation in the morning was in continuation of what had been said the night before," said Harrison.

Judge Sanford said the court was inclined to exclude the testimony as to Hazlett's opinions for the present.

The cross-examination of Hazlett by Mr. Jones was very laughable at times. The witness began by saying that he had never been called Healey or Hasen, and had received no letters so addressed. He had never worked in the Town of Huntington. He came to this country in 1854.

"Are you married or single?"

"Well, I don't know, Sir." [Laughter.]

"Have you ever been married?"

"I have been, but the old woman left me two years ago last June."

Mary Stannard had been employed at Burr's, in the same house with the witness, one Summer, but he didn't feel acquainted with her, and never had been at her father's house until after the murder. So far as he could recollect, he drank nothing on the day of the murder, that night, or the day afterward. Hayden had helped to carry the body down to the house. Burr had spoken to Hayden about moving the body, and Hayden had said the Coroner lived in South Madison. He didn't hear Hayden oppose the moving of the body or offer to go for a Coroner with his horse.

Mr. Jones then began to ask questions which seemed to suppose some intimacy between Hazlett and the murdered girl. Hazlett, in answer to a question, said Mary had not been sent for to keep house for him and Burr when Burr's wife was away.

"What is the object of this?" asked Judge Harrison.

"To show the relations which existed between Mary Stannard and this man," replied Jones, "to show the animus and motive of his testimony. I need not say," said he, addressing the Court, "that the greatest latitude is allowed to cross-examination in a capital case. We say his testimony is not correct, and we want to show what motive has caused him to make it incorrect."

"But the cross-examination must conform substantially to the testimony in chief," said Judge Park.

"Suppose," said Jones, "that we suspect that this witness was improperly intimate with the girl. Can we not make a full inquiry?"

"You may ask him directly," said Judge Park, "as to his feelings toward the accused, and then you can contradict him, if you are able, in the proper place. *We think this inquiry is not proper here.*"

"We'll keep the witness," said Waller, "so you can have him any time."

The witness then fully described what he had done on the day of the murder. He was plowing from 1 P. M. until 3 P. M., when a coming thunder-shower drove him to shelter, with his employer, and they worked together then until they were told about Mary's death. While at work he saw a woman and a boy, with a piece of furniture, in a wagon, go south about 2:30 P. M.

"Had you had any conversation with any one about the question whether it was murder or suicide from 9 P. M. Tuesday, when you left Stannard's house, until you saw Hayden the next morning?"

"No."

Mr. Jones was trying to show that the witness's only source for his "surmise" had been his own mind. After many questions about what Hayden had said that morning, the witness changed the word "suspected" to "mistrusted"—"Is any one mistrusted of the murder?"

As the State's counsel were convinced that he had become entangled through a misunderstanding, they tried on the redirect to get him out of the net, but to no purpose. The question was asked if he had not heard some one say something about the cause and manner of death between 9 P. M. and 7 A. M., even if he had not talked himself about it. After objections and arguments, and a ruling by the court that he could answer, without telling what it was that he had heard, the witness astonished every one by saying he had not heard any such talk. Further efforts to get him out of the tangle only got him further into it, for he maintained that no one had said anything to him on the subject after the body had been taken to the house.

After Mary's body had been taken to her father's house, Dr. Rufus Mathewson, of *Durham*, was sent for, and he came to the house about 2 o'clock the next morning, accompanied by his son, who is now a doctor. They examined the girl's body. Dr. Rufus Mathewson followed Hazlett as a witness. He found on top of the girl's head, an inch or two from the edge of the hair, he said, a triangular scalp wound, but the skull had not been broken under it. There was a dark and swollen bruise on the right hand, evidently made before death, and a punctured wound on the left side of the neck, in front. Coming from left to right it ran upward, and the opening was so small that it had to be enlarged to allow an exploration. The jugular vein had been entirely severed, and the carotid artery nearly. The blood from the wound had run down upon the clothes on the breast and under the right arm, and saturated them.

On cross-examination, this witness became very much bewildered. The questions were asked by Mr. Hubbard, and it was almost impossible to get answers to them, the garrulous physician making all sorts of digressions, some of which greatly amused the spectators, and even the jury. When he got to the Stannard house, he said, he found the Coroner's jury there and several other persons, including three or four women. The body was on a board in the yard. "It was a muggy night," said he, "and they were all out there around it."

"Was any one specially guarding it?"

"There were men all around it."

Besides the wounds he had mentioned, he saw some abrasions on the forehead, as if something had grazed the skin there. The body bore no other marks of violence. An examination showed that the girl had not been about to become a mother, although Sarah Hawley had told him such was the fact.

"Won't the blood spurt when the carotid artery is severed?"

"I should expect it would, unless the action of the heart had been enfeebled in some way. I thought at first that she might have guided the blood with her hand in an effort to stop the flow. The blow on the head and the arsenic in her stomach would affect the spurting some."

"Could any one have inflicted that wound on that girl and got his hand and arm away so quick as not to receive on his arm or hand any of the blood?"

"Yes, it is possible."

"Didn't you testify in Madison to the contrary?"

"Well, if I did I had a different view then; I don't remember what my view was then."

The Doctor was a correspondent of a New-Haven paper at the time of the murder, and he sent to it an account of the occurrence, headed "Murder or Suicide." Mr. Hubbard endeavored to show that at first he thought the case one of suicide and continued to think so until the jury had rendered a verdict of murder. But the Doctor had forgotten what he had sent to the paper, and also what he had testified to in Madison.

"We didn't put him on as an expert," said Waller, "but only to show what wounds he found. We didn't ask him for his opinion about the cause of death."

"Why, Doctor," asked Hubbard, "did you head your correspondence to the paper, 'Murder or Suicide?' Didn't you have any opinion then, after your examination, as to the cause of death?"

"I wanted to give the jury all the latitude they could have." [Laughter.]

"Didn't you urge members of the jury to render a verdict of suicide?"

"I don't remember what I said to them."

Dr. Earle Mathewson, the old Doctor's son, was a much better witness. He described the wounds. The knife had gone in horizontally. The blood had spattered a little on the right cheek, and there was a little on the left ear. "We had been told that she had cut her throat," said he, "and I thought at first that it was suicide, but I afterward changed my mind. The throat wound suggested suicide, but when all the wounds were considered together suicide was out of the question."

The State did not consider Dr. Mathewson's post-mortem examination satisfactory, and eight days after the murder the body was exhumed and carefully examined by several prominent physicians. Among these was Dr. Pliny A. Jewett. He was the next witness. "There was," said he, "a contused triangular wound on the head, four inches above the right eye; there was a bruise on the right hand as big as a five-cent piece; the wound in the neck was a punctured wound, running from left to right, and obliquely upward. It was the deepest where it began, on the left. The jugular vein was entirely divided. There was a cut in the front of the larynx, and the common carotid artery was cut. The point of the instrument had gone in far enough to puncture the gullet. There were on the left cheek and one ear spots which looked like dried blood. The wound in the neck was perhaps 1½ inches deep."

"*What, in your opinion, must have been the size and shape of the instrument which made this wound?*"

"It must have been sharp, narrow, and pointed. The cuts were cleanly made."

"Was there anything in the appearance of the wound to indicate either murder or suicide?"

"This cut in ending ran upward. Persons who commit suicide generally, in finishing a cut in the throat, run it downward, because of pain, exhaustion, or fear, and they do not usually inflict upon their throats punctured wounds. They frequently draw the knife across their throats and divide the larynx without severing the blood vessels, thus giving surgeons and themselves a great deal of trouble."

"What do all the wounds indicate?"

"The other wounds by themselves do not indicate suicide."

"If a person should take 60 grains of arsenic, and enough of it should be absorbed to reach the brain and be found in it, would this person, after taking such a dose, have strength enough to inflict these wounds on herself?"

"I should hardly expect she would. Arsenic has a very depressing influence. It sometimes sends the pulse down to 30, and such depression is followed by great weakness."

"If a person in vigorous health should inflict such a wound upon herself, how would the blood flow?"

"It would spurt to a considerable distance as long as the heart acted; I have known blood to spurt from the floor to the ceiling from a wound in the throat; if this girl had cut her own throat while healthy, I should expect to find blood 12 feet away."

"Supposing that she fell from exhaustion after making the wound?"

"I should expect to see it at the same distance."

"Suppose that she was depressed by the effects of a dose of arsenic, and while so depressed stabbed herself, what would be the conduct of the blood?"

"I should not expect it to spurt much, and it might not spurt at all, except directly after the stabbing. It would be mainly a gurgling and falling. The blood would trickle down the body. The flaps of the wound might fall or close so as to give direction to the flow. If a person should be so stabbed just after death caused by arsenic or other similar means, some blood might flow out upon the person."

"Could a person inflict upon another such a wound, and get his hand away so quick as to escape a deposit of blood upon him?"

"I can conceive that he could, but I should expect that some blood would fall upon his hand."

Mr. Waller then described the condition of the body when found, and gave the results of the chemical analysis which revealed the arsenic. "Now," said he, "in this case, what would you say caused death?"

"The action of the arsenic, the blow on the head, and the wound in the throat combined. I should say that the throat was cut after the arsenic had operated so as to depress the girl. Taking the blow on the head into consideration—and being a stunning blow, it would have been more likely to be fatal with the arsenic in the stomach—the girl was within a very few minutes of death when her throat was cut, and that wound was a superfluous one."

The court was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

OUR NATIONAL COMMERCE

WHAT TWO DISTINGUISHED ENGLISHMEN THINK OF US.

RECEPTION TO T. BAILEY POTTER, M. P., AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—ASTONISHED AND DELIGHTED AT THE EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY THEY HAVE WITNESSED—VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

There was an unusually large number of the members of the Chamber of Commerce present yesterday to greet Mr. T. Bailey Potter, the distinguished English member of Parliament, and Mr. W. B. Forwood, President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, both of whom had promised to attend the regular meeting of the Chamber. Chairman Samuel D. Babcock, in introducing Mr. Potter, read extracts from a letter written by that gentleman in 1862, after the arrival of the ship George Griswold, laden with the American contributions in aid of the starving cotton operatives of Lancashire. The sentiments expressed were of the most enthusiastic friendship for the United States, then engaged in the war for the preservation of the Union. Mr. Potter, on rising, was received with cheers. After expressing his thanks for the reception accorded him, he went on to tell how gratified he had been by everything he had seen since his arrival in this country. The great grain fields of the West had filled him with wonder; and everywhere he had been he had marveled at the tremendous development of the resources of America—resources which were practically boundless. The soil, he said, seemed capable of producing everything needed for exchange. He had noticed that cotton had ceased to be our great agricultural product—that food products had usurped its place. This was an exceptionally favored country. In time of darkness the discovery of immense oil-wells had come as a national blessing, and the deposits of precious metals were practically unlimited. The speaker had no doubt that America was destined to feed the world. Its moral influence had been growing rapidly, and now was greater than that of any other nation on the globe. Within 20 or 30 years its population would be double that of England. All that was needed was some modification of the tariff which would enable merchants to exchange the products of its soil for the goods of other countries. [Applause.] The speaker hoped that this would come. He had noticed a growing feeling in the various places that he had visited and in Washington that the American tariff contained some strange anomalies and needed revision. [Applause.] He alluded to the great excess of exports from the United States over the imports, and said that it would be impossible to go on long with such a one-sided trade as that. He had no intention of making a long speech on the subject of free trade, but he wished that his friend John Bright would come over to advocate that doctrine. [Applause for Bright.] Free trade would undoubtedly bring closer together the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, and united they would rule the world. Mr. Potter hoped that within the next quarter of a century such an alliance—one of the most determined and cordial character—would become a fixed fact. He wished, in conclusion, to return his thanks for the boundless hospitality which he had received everywhere. When he left England politics and trade there were in the most gloomy situation, and coming to America and witnessing the prosperity and progress in all branches of trade here was like coming to a new world. He trusted that such a condition of things would last many years. [Applause.]

Mr. Forwood was then introduced. He said that Liverpool and New-York were united by closer ties than any two other foreign cities. He thought it a matter of regret that the commercial exchanges of England and America were not drawn together in more intimate relations, as matters of international interest were continually arising which might readily be decided by their joint influence. Two years ago he had the honor of presiding over an international cotton convention. The European delegates complained that cotton was being falsely packed and improperly covered, and that it was not being sufficiently guarded at the points of shipment, so that great losses naturally accrued to the receivers. The American delegates promised to attend to the matter, and the result was that now few interests are more satisfactorily managed than the cotton trade. The speaker then spoke of the evidences of great prosperity which met his eye on every side in this country, and he gave it as his opinion that it would be permanent. Much, he thought, was due to the bountiful harvests with which we had been favored, but much more to the increased thrift and economy which stern necessity had forced upon the people of America and of England in their private affairs, in their manufacturing processes, in their Government affairs, and in the management of their ships and steamers. This was the true mainspring of the grand improvement in the affairs of this country. The harvests in England had been the worst for 25 years, and this had caused very large purchases of food in America. These had in turn induced a greater demand here for the goods of England and Europe, and so the wheels of commerce abroad had been set revolving in their old-time motion. The speaker believed that England had now passed the worst of the depression. He said that the interests of England and America were so closely identified that one could not prosper without the other, and he urged provision for the free interchange of commodities between the two countries, to the end that both might become more closely united and together enjoy an unbounded prosperity. [Applause.]

Mr. William E. Dodge expressed the pleasure which it had afforded the Chamber to meet two such distinguished gentlemen in one day, and moved that the several speeches be entered at length upon the minutes. It was so ordered. Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, who was the Chamber's delegate to the International Conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations, alluded in complimentary terms to the opening address of the President of the conference, Sir Robert Phillimore, who took the ground that the rule of Christian justice should be substituted for the great armaments now maintained in Continental Europe. Mr. Ruggles moved that the address be printed for the use of the members of the Chamber. It was so ordered.

The Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revenue Laws, to whom was referred a complaint from the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool in regard to the delays and irregularities arising out of the loose manner of doing business here through the medium of through bills of lading, made a long report, reviewing the evils complained of and acknowledging the justice of the complaints. In regard, however, to the present methods of conducting business, they expressed themselves unable to suggest any remedy which would compensate for the loss of certain advantages of low charges now obtained, asserting that it would be impossible to enforce stricter rules without incurring higher charges. They, therefore, doubted whether it would be to the interest of parties ordering or buying goods shipped on through bills of lading, or their bankers, to insist on any material change in the present mode of through shipment. In regard to the present liability of produce shipped on through bills of lading to arrest and seizure by parties having claims against the shipper, while in transit from the interior to the seaboard, they urged that Congress be requested to pass a law protecting innocent holders of bills of lading from damage of this sort. Such a bill was introduced in Congress in 1876 by the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, at the request of the Chamber, but it failed of passage. The report was adopted. The same committee made another report on the subject of a recent memorial from the Chambers of Commerce of Australia and New-Zealand, complaining of the exorbitant duty placed on wool by the American *tariff as a bar to commercial intercourse between* the several countries. *The committee agreed fully* with the representations of the memorial, and suggested that the Chamber urge upon Congress the expediency of an early modification of the duty on wool. The report was adopted. The same committee made a third report, refusing for the present to approve of the adoption as a measure of weight in all transactions of a cental consisting of 100 half kilogrammes of the metrical system. The committee expressed themselves sensible of the great advantages which would result from the change, but they did not believe that the time had yet come when such a radical revolution in the methods of measurement could safely be introduced. They detailed their reasons for this opinion at some length. The report was adopted.

Mr. Gustav Schwab offered a resolution that a special committee of three be appointed to investigate the various charges levied upon shipping entering into and clearing from this port by the national and State authorities, and to report "such recommendations as the present condition of business imperatively demands." Mr. Schwab in his accompanying remarks, said that he desired more particularly to secure a reduction of the pilotage fees. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Schwab, J. O. Ward, and Franklin Edson were named as the committee. The meeting then adjourned.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The Aldermen will meet as the Board of County Canvassers at noon on Tuesday next to make an official count and declaration of the votes cast at the recent election. As the votes in some of the districts are very close, it is likely that protests will be presented from the candidates whose claims have not been recognized by the Inspectors and Poll Clerks. The returns of many of the latter are very imperfect and irregular, and a few of the Anti-Tammany leaders express their belief that they were tampered with, and they will take measures to get evidence on the subject. It is said that the statutory precaution of placing the returns in sealed envelopes has not been observed in every case by the Inspectors and Poll Clerks before depositing them for the examination of the County Canvassers.

DEATH OF RAMON MARTINEZ-HERNS.

Enthusiasts in the cause of Cuban independence will regret to learn of the death of Señor Ramon Martinez-Herns, which took place on Wednesday evening at his residence, No. 11 East Twenty-ninth-street, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Señor Herns was a native of Cuba, but he left the island years before the struggle for independence commenced and established himself in this City. When the war broke out, and during the whole period of the struggle, he was an active promoter of the Cuban cause, and placed his fortune and influence at the service of his compatriots. He leaves a family consisting of seven sons and daughters, all of whom are residents of this City. One of the sons, John Ramon Herns, is a well-known lawyer, and one of the daughters is the wife of the Rev. Edward C. Houghton, nephew of the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, Rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, in which the funeral of Señor Herns will take place at 10:30 to-morrow morning.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAYS.

PROPOSED CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SEVERAL ROUTES.

The statement in an evening newspaper yesterday that the West Side elevated road from the Battery to Harlem River is completed and will be open to the public in a few days, is pronounced by Vice-President Guilford to be premature. He says that he expects that portion of the line to be finished some time during the present month, but not before the 15th or 20th. The new stations will be at One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street and at the terminus. Work is being pushed on the Ninth and Second avenue lines, and it is hoped to complete them both—the latter to Sixty-seventh-street—by the 1st of January, when the Second-avenue road and the branch to the City Hall will be simultaneously thrown open to travel. On the Ninth-avenue line the old station at Liberty-street has been abandoned and a new one is to be built at Cortlandt-street. Just below this station a "pocket" will be placed, where trains will be made up. The building owned by the Loan and Improvement Company on Greenwich-street, below Morris, is to be torn down, and the tracks of the Sixth-avenue (formerly Metropolitan) line are to be continued down until they join the Greenwich-street road. The trains on the Sixth-avenue line will then be made up at the Battery, and passengers boarding them and desiring to go to any station on the Ninth-avenue road will be transferred at Morris-street. It has been determined to run the trains of the Ninth avenue (formerly New-York) line through to Fifty-ninth-street, and at that point a transfer station is to be built where passengers desiring to go further north will be transferred to the cars of the Metropolitan line. The up and down trains of the New-York line will run on the west side of Ninth-avenue above Fifty-third-street, and those of the Metropolitan Road on the opposite side. The Second-avenue structure is nearly complete as high as Sixty-fifth-street, and the foundations for the pillars have been laid all the way to the Harlem River. The building at the junction of Catharine and Division streets and the Bowery has been torn down preparatory to carrying the structure over the sidewalk at that point. The foundations are finished, and the work of connecting the two East Side roads will soon be begun. The iron work of the joint depot at the place of juncture is nearly finished, and it will not take long to put it together.

The Manhattan Company have during the past week extended to all the roads under their control the system of selling ten-cent tickets in quantities to suit, which was formerly confined to the Metropolitan line. It is consequently no longer necessary for patrons of the New-York lines to purchase tickets every time they wish to ride. The company has also adopted the plan of permitting school children to ride to and from their homes at all hours of the day for 5 cents fare. Any such child may obtain on application a card on one side of which the Superintendent of his or her school is expected to certify to the fact of the applicant's scholarship, and is to write the latter's residence and the location of the school. This is to be returned to the company, who will indorse on its back an order to the station agents at the two terminal stations—nearest the school and the residence—an order to pass the bearer for 5 cents, and it will then be good so long as used for the purpose indicated.

The West Side and Yonkers Railway Company, who were granted a charter by the first Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, have made surveys and plans for about a mile of their road from the terminus of the Manhattan Railway Company at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street to the depot of the New-York and Boston Road at High Bridge. These plans provide for a double-track road, one mile in length. The Harlem River is to be spanned by a draw-bridge, with a draw 300 feet in length, making it one of the longest double-track draws in the world. The Spuyten Duyvil branch of the Hudson River Road is to be crossed by a handsome iron bridge.

ANOTHER ELECTION-NIGHT FIGHT.

Capt. Berghold, of the Ninth Precinct, was informed last evening that William Riggins, a young man, was lying dangerously ill at his residence, No. 128 Bank-street, from injuries received during a fight with a stranger on election night. The friends of the wounded man informed the Police that Riggins, from the time he was injured, showed great disinclination to speak about the occurrence and was either unable or unwilling to disclose the name of his assailant. From what could be learned it appears that Riggins spent the evening after the election with some friends in their apartments in a tenement-house in Perry-street. During the evening Riggins felt sick and went out into the street for fresh air. He soon after returned and complained that he had been assaulted and beaten by a stranger with whom he had become engaged in a quarrel while standing in front of the house. He said that his assailant knocked him down, and kicked him. He was disinclined to talk about the origin of the quarrel, and his friends, who did not think that he was badly hurt, took him home. On Wednesday Riggins, who was employed as the driver of an ice-cart, went to work as usual, but yesterday morning he was so ill that he was unable to get up. A doctor was summoned, and he found the patient suffering from internal hemorrhage. It is believed that during the fight with stranger he had suffered the rupture of an artery. His condition being considered precarious, the Police were notified, and Coroner Ellinger was requested to take his ante-mortem deposition.

A NEW PIER FOR THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, counsel, and Engineer Curtis, of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, appeared before the Dock Commissioners yesterday and asked permission to erect a pier at the foot of West Sixty-fifth-street, for the reception and shipment of grain. As the lines of the water-front are not laid out above Sixtieth-street on the West Side, Engineer Green, of the department, was instructed to prepare the necessary plans for the projected pier, that they may be submitted to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for approval. Engineer Green was also instructed to draw up a contract for the dredging of the ferry-slip at the foot of West Twenty-third-street, which has been complained of as an insufferable nuisance. The slip is to be dredged to the depth of 15 feet. The board then adjourned.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: A Day of Great Victories; Full Returns from Tuesday's Elections; Senator Chandler's Funeral; The Hayden Trial; The Norwich Poisoning Case; Funeral of Gen. Hooker; A Fearful Railroad Race; Army Work and Methods; Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Letters from our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; *Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter*, and full Financial and Commercial Reports.

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MARRIED.

BROWNE—RHINES.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at the residence of the bride's sister, by the Rev. Dr. McKim, HARRIS WEBSTER BROWNE, formerly of Calcutta, and MARY C., daughter of the late Olcott Rhines, of this City.

HAMERSLEY—PRICE.—At Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, 5th November, by the Rev. Dr. Harison, Rector of St. Paul's Church, LOUIS CARRE HAMERSLEY, of New-York, and LILY WARREN, daughter of Commodore Price, U. S. N.

HOOD—KELLEY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at the residence of the bride, New-York City, by the Rev. T. S. Pycott, DANIEL C. HOOD to CORNELIA M. KELLEY.

MITCHELL—BALLOU.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, 1879, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Hinsdale, Long Island, by the Rev. Dr. H. M. Booth, WILLIAM F. MITCHELL to ADA H. BALLOU, daughter of the late Samuel B. Ballou, of Brooklyn.

RICHARDSON—STEVENS.—In New-York, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Thursday, Nov. 6, 1879, by the Rev. Robert Collyer, M. GRACE, daughter of the late Calvin Stevens, to GEORGE H. RICHARDSON, of Boston.

SEGOR—BERGEN.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, by the Rev. C. P. Boynton, HORACE SEGOR, JR., of New-York, to ANNIE V., daughter of the Hon. Geo. W. Bergen, of Freeport, Long Island. No cards.

STEWART—ARMSTRONG.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at Emmanuel Church, Baltimore, by the Rev. A. M. Randolph and the Rev. Henry C. Potter, WM. RHINELANDER STEWART to ANNIE A., daughter of John A. Armstrong.

VON BERNUTH—FUNKE.—On the 6th inst., at the University-Place Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Booth, RUDOLPH VON BERNUTH and MARIE ELISE HELENE, only daughter of Ludwig and the late Helene Funke, all of this City.

DIED.

COGSWELL.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 5, WILLIAM L. COGSWELL, aged 76 years.
His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, Friday, Nov. 7, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 27 East 26th-st. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Interment at Mount Auburn.

EGBERT.—On Wednesday night, Nov. 5, at the residence of Miss M. T. Buckley, Marlborough, Ulster County, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ALLETTA M. EGBERT, in the 84th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, from Christ Church, Marlborough. Carriages will be in attendance at Newburg to meet the 8 o'clock A. M. Hudson River Railroad train on arrival at Fishkill.

FISHER.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 5, 1879, JULIA PALMER, widow of William Fisher, Esq., of Philadelphia.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FISHER.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 5, JULIA PALMER, widow of the late William Fisher, of Philadelphia.
Funeral services at the residence of Wm. F. Wharton, No. 101 West 11th-st., on Saturday morning, Nov. 8, at 8:30. Interment at Philadelphia. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.
☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GOULD.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, 4th inst., MARY W., widow of the late John Gould.
Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 7th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

GORDON.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, ROBERT WILLIAM, son of R. W. and Mary S. Gordon, aged 8 months.
Funeral services from St. Paul's Memorial Church, Edgewater, Staten Island, on Friday, 7th inst., at 1 P. M.

JAMES.—Suddenly, Nov. 5, WALTER G. JAMES.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, Riverdale-on-Hudson, at 9 o'clock Saturday, Nov. 8. Carriages will meet train leaving Hudson River Railroad Depot, 42d-st., at 8:15 A. M.

KELLY.—Suddenly, Wednesday morning, Nov. 5, JANE, widow of Henry Kelly, aged 76.
Friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, 74th-st., near the Boulevard, on Friday, at 2 P. M.

KUNOTH.—On Tuesday, Nov. 4, at Hoboken, N. J., GEORGE H. KUNOTH, aged 49 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his residence, No. 168 Hudson-st., Hoboken, on Friday, Nov. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS.—At Navesink, N. J., Nov. 5, SARAH AUGUSTA, widow of the late Henry Lewis, in her 77th year.
Funeral services at her late residence, Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y.

MARTINEZ-HERNS.—On Wednesday evening, at his residence, No. 11 East 29th-st., RAMON MARTINEZ-HERNS, in the 58th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

MUNGER.—In Waterville, N. Y., on Tuesday, 4th inst., E. A. MUNGER, M. D., aged 66 years.

TABER.—In this City, Nov. 6, of heart disease, LYDIA H. TABER, aged 61, widow of the late Isaac C. Taber, of New-Bedford.

WHITNEY.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Nov. 5, EDWARD A. WHITNEY, aged 29 years.
Funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 21 Brevoort-place, Friday, Nov. 7, at 2 o'clock. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASAHEL MINERAL SPRING WATER OR DEATH!—A lady was treated by physicians in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and other European cities 18 months to cure chronic inflammation of the bladder, terminating in Bright's disease of the kidneys and dropsy. They prescribed all the reputable mineral spring waters during their treatment. The lady returned to New-York and employed our medical Professors, with other mineral waters, for months without relief, and then commenced the ASAHEL water, without other treatment, and was cured in less than a month. As this is a type case presented daily, deaths should certainly be prevented by the use of such a wonderful natural preparation in dropsy, gravel, stone, Bright's disease, diabetes, and bladder diseases. Urinary analysis, physician's advice, and book free at No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON at 2:30 o'clock, also SATURDAY, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.
ORIENTAL ART. ORIENTAL ART.
Porcelains, enamels, bronzes, screens, umbrella-stands, plaques, &c., &c.
PRIVATE LIBRARY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, at Clinton Hall, containing many rare and scarce books on Americana, &c.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1879, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship Arizona, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 7 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Abyssinia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 8 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Amerique, via Havre; on Thursday, at 7:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Brussels, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed;) and at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Herder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 9 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed;) and at 9 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Bolivia, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Nov. 3 and 7. The mails for the West Indies, Brazil, and Argentine leave New-York Nov. 5. The mails for Cuba leave New-York Nov. 6 and 8. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York Nov. 10. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Nov. 15. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Nov. 24.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1879.

BY S. L. JONES & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
We will sell by auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 15, 1879, the entire stock of Wines and implements of the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society, at their cellars, in Sonoma, Cal. Consisting of 100,000 gallons of wine; also, grape-crushers, wine-presses, tubs, fermenting tanks, butts, agricultural implements, &c., &c.
For further particulars consult
HALL, IVES & CO., No. 105 Duane-st., New-York.

GAS-FIXTURES.
NEW PATTERNS, ORIGINAL DESIGNS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ARCHER & PANCOAST M'F'G. CO.,
67 Greene-st., & 68, 70, & 72 Wooster-st., above Broome-st.
Broadway cars pass the door.

GAS-FIXTURES.
PORCELAIN LAMPS,
FINE MANTEL CLOCKS,
BRONZES.
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
Nos. 836 and 838 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED
OLD CLUB-HOUSE WHISKEY,
So highly appreciated by connoisseurs and invalids,
is sold exclusively by
MACY & JENKINS,
NO. 67 LIBERTY-ST.

FOR SALE—A RADIATOR SUITABLE FOR heating a room 25 feet square. Apply at PUBLICATION OFFICE NEW-YORK TIMES.

RD. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public.—Post Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

THOMAS DUGAN, UNDERTAKER.—WAREhouse, No. 826 6th-av. Established 1834.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

THE BERTRAMS. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, author of "The Warden," "Barchester Towers," "Orley Farm," "Is He Popenjoy," &c., &c. 4to, paper, 15 cents. No. 85 in the *Franklin Square Library.*

HARPER'S FRANKLIN - SQUARE LIBRARY.
LATEST ISSUES.

		CTS.
80.	Madge Dunraven. By the Author of "The Queen of Connaught."	10
81.	Young Mrs. Jardine. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."	10
82.	Poems of Wordsworth. Chosen and Edited by Matthew Arnold.	15
83.	Cousin Henry. By Anthony Trollope.	10
84.	Sense and Sensibility. By Jane Austen.	15

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.
☞ HARPER & BROTHERS *will send any of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.*

READY THIS DAY.
THE BIBLE FOR LEARNERS.
VOLUME 3.—The Narratives of the New Testament: Book I.—Jesus; Book II.—The Apostles. Prefaced by an historical sketch of Jesus and the Apostolic Age. 750 pages; 12mo. Price, $2 50. Uniform with Volumes 1 and 2, comprising the Old Testament. Price, $4.

LETTERS FROM A CAT. Published by her Mistress, for the benefit of all Cats and the amusement of Little Children. By H. H., author of "Nelly's Silver Mine." With 17 illustrations by ADDIE LEDYARD. One elegant small quarto. Price, $1 25.

TABLETS. By A. BRONSON ALCOTT, author of "Table Talk," "Concord Days," "Records of a School." A new Edition; 16mo, cloth. Price, $1 50.

CANTERBURY CHIMES; OR, CHAUCER TALES Retold for Children. A new American Edition. 16mo, cloth. Price, $1.

, Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the publishers.
ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

ATTRACTIVE NEW BOOKS.

FORREST HOUSE. Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES's new novel, author of "Lena Rivers," &c.	$1 50
HAWK EYES. A new comic book by "The Burlington Hawk-eye Man." Illustrated.	1 50
CARRIED BY STORM. MAY AGNES FLEMING's new novel, author "Guy Earlscourt's Wife."	1 50
MAGIC MOTHER GOOSE. With comic, colored, folding, transformation pictures.	25
CASHIER'S SCRAP-BOOK: Bank Anecdotes and Incidents. By H. G. PRINCE.	2 00
OLD PROBABILITY. A new comic book by JOSH BILLINGS. (Full of illustrations.)	1 50
ERRORS. A new novel by RUTH CARTER. 12mo, beautifully bound in cloth.	1 50

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 6.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s C., '81.	U. S. 4s R., 1907.	U. S. 5s R., '81.
$5,000......106¼	$20,000......102⅞	$123,000......102⅞
10,000......106⅛	U. S. 4½s C., '91.	U. S. 5s C., '81.
U. S. 4s C., 1907.	7,000...b.c.105⅜	10,000......102⅞
2,000...a.c.102⅞		
6,000...a.c.102⅞		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Missouri 6s, '87.	Gal., H. & S. A. 1st.	Chic., Mil. & St. P.
$5,000......104½	2,000......99	300......b.c.s3. 75¼
Virginia 6s con. ex mat. coupon.	St. L. & S. F. 2d cl. b.	300......75¼
10,000......63	2,000......69	400......75¼
R. C. R. & N. 1st.	Bank of Republic.	400......75⅝
1,000......88½	13......110	300......75⅝
C. & O. 1st, ser. b.	Bank of New-York.	4700......76
35,000......57	14......b.c.135	Del., Lack. & West.
500...sn. 50	Western Union.	600......b.b. 88¼
C. & O. cur. int. def.	100......b.c.104	200......88⅛
2,000......29⅞	200......103⅞	300......86⅞
10,000...b.c. 29⅞	300......c.103⅞	400......86⅞
Keo'k & Des M. 1st.	1000......104	300......86⅞
500...sn. 91	Pacific Mail.	1400......b.c. 87
2,000...b.c. 92½	200......b.c. 35⅛	C., St. L. & N. O.
A. D. I. Co. 7s as.	200......35⅛	8......b.c. 25
5,000...s3.103	100......b30. 35	Ind., Cin. & Lafay.
N. J. C. 1st con. as.	50......35⅜	100b.c.b10 11
10,000......102⅞	800......35⅞	100......b3. 11
N. J. C. income.	800......35⅞	Louisville & Nash.
500...sn. 75	900......35⅝	600......b.c. 77¼
Mil. & St. P. s. c. f.	210......35	Mob. & Ohio as.
20,000......110	700......35⅞	100......b.c. 22⅞
M. & St. P. I. & D. extension.	100......b3. 35⅞	100......22⅞
3,000......107½	Delaware & Hud.	100......b.c. 23¼
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	300......b.c. 76	2200......23⅞
1,000......108	American Express.	100......23⅞
N. W. C. C. G.	15......b.c. 58	100......23¼
1,000......115	155......59	200......23⅞
Denv. & Rio G. 1st.	Sutro Tunnel.	1400......23¼
5,000......93½	100......b.c. 3⅝	500......23
15,000......94	New Central Coal.	200......23⅛
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, main line.	30......b.c. 37¼	Manhattan Elev.
1,000......107	50......37⅞	400......b.c. 59¼
C. F. & M. 1st.	American Coal.	300......60
2,000......103	200......b.c. 60	Met'n Elevated.
Met. Elevated 1st.	Canton.	100......b.c.123⅞
3,000......103	100......b.c. 58	Northern Pacific.
Det., M. & T. 1st. 1906.	Spring Mt. Coal.	200......b.c. 35
10,000...b.c.112	100...b.c.s3. 59	Northern Pac. pf.
M., K. & T. con. as.	N. Y., L. E. & W.	240......b.c. 60
10,000......91¼	600......b.c. 40⅞	100......60⅞
1,000......91¼	1400......40⅞	100......60⅞
5,000......91⅞	700......40⅞	300......60⅞
8,000......91¼	500......40⅞	New-Jersey So.
10,000......91½	1100......40⅞	100......b.c. 6
Mo., Kan. & T. 2d.	1500......40⅞	N. Y., N. H. & H.
1,000......45⅞	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	30......b.c.160
L. B. & Mun. 1st.	100......b.c. 63¼	N. Y. Elevated.
3,000...b.c. 92	100......b3. 63¼	200......b.c.130
L. B. & Mun. inc.	200......63	Nash., C. & St. L.
33,000...b.c. 64	Michigan Central.	400...b.c.b3. 61⅞
Mobile & Ohio 1st.	100......b.c. 93⅞	P., Ft. W. & C. g'd.
4,000......94	200......94	9......b.c.112
N. C. & St. L. 1st.	200......94⅛	St. L., I. M. & S. as.
14,000......106	100......94	100......b.c. 45⅜
Boston, H. & E. 1st.	L. S. & Mich. So.	400......45⅜
10,000...b.c. 45½	300......b.b. 99⅞	St. L. & San F. pf.
Hudson R. 2d s. f.	700......99⅞	200......b.c. 37
1,000......112½	50......99⅞	200......37¼
Long Dock.	100......99⅞	St. L. & San Fran.
1,000......115	Illinois Central.	200......b.c. 29⅞
Cent. Pacific gold.	10......b.c. 98	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.
1,000......110½	Union Pacific.	100......b.c. 56¼
Cen. P. 1st S. J. Br.	100......b.c. 90⅛	St. L., K. C. & N.
2,000......98⅞	Clev. & Pitts. g'd.	200......b.c. 43⅞
Pacific of Mo. 2d.	90......b.c.103⅞	50......43⅞
2,000......106	300......103⅞	100......43⅞
Kan. Pac. 1st 7s, L. R., with cp. cer.	Alton & T. H.	100......43⅞
1,000......95⅞	100......b.c. 15	S. L. K. C. & N. pf.
Kan. Pac. 2d L. G., with cp. cer.	Chicago & N. W.	200......b.c. 68⅞
10,000......101	100......b.c. 89⅞	200......69
Union Pacific 1st.	500......89⅞	200......c. 69¼
4,000...b.c. 110⅞	200......89⅞	700......69
St. L. & I. M. 2d.	100......89⅞	100......c. 69⅞
2,000......96⅞	300......89⅞	200......69⅞
1,000......96⅞	100......b3. 90	Han. & St. Jo.
Alt. & T. H. 1st.	C. C. C. & I.	400......b.c. 33¼
1,000......113	100......b.c. 70⅞	200......b3. 33⅞
St. L. & I. M. 1st, pref. income.	200......70⅞	100......33⅞
2,000......79⅞	100......70⅞	100......33⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W. new 2d con.	Central of N. J.	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
10,000...b.c. 84¼	25......b.c. 78⅞	20......b.c. 65
T. & W. 2d ex cp.	714......78⅞	100......64¼
3,000x int. 96⅞	1000......77⅞	Ohio & Miss.
T. & W. con. conv., ex coupon.	200......77⅞	400......b.c. 27
10,000.x int. 94	100......77¼	400......27⅞
Quincy & Tol. 1st, ex coupon.	Wabash.	100......27⅞
1,000x int. 96	700......b.c. 57⅞	Ohio & Miss. pf.
1,000...b. 96⅞	300......57⅞	100......b.c. 65
	1100......58	C. C. & I. C.
	10......b.c. 58	100......b.c. 17¼
	100......58	200......17
	200......58⅞	100......17¼
	Ches. & Ohio.	400......17¼
	200...b.c.s3. 18⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s R., '81.	U. S. 6s R., '80.	U. S. 4s R., 1907.
$101,000......106⅞	$1,000...b.c.105⅞	$12,000......102⅞
35,000...b3.106⅞	U. S. 6s C., '81.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.
10,000...b.c.106⅞	1,000......102⅞	5,000...b.c.102⅞

FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Louisiana 7s con.	Pacific Mail.	Wabash.
$20,000......48¼	500......36⅞	200......58¼
Texas Pac. inc. L. G.	25......36⅞	200......c. 58⅞
4,000......60½	10......36⅞	300......58⅞
3,000......60⅞	200......36⅞	1200......58⅞
5,000......60¼	60......36	1000......58⅞
M., K. & T. con. as.	200......36⅞	1000......58⅞
10,000......91⅞	700......36⅞	200......59
25,000...b3. 91⅞	500......36⅞	100......58⅞
25,000......91⅞	25......37	400......58⅞
8,000...b3. 91⅞	1200......36⅞	300......58⅞
Mo., Kan. & T. 2d.	600......36⅞	Del., Lack. & West.
5,000......46½	900......36⅞	400......88¼
7,000......46⅞	1500......36⅞	1700......88¼
28,000......47	N. Y., L. E. & W.	600......b3. 88
10,000......47⅞	2200......41	100......88⅞
20,000......47⅞	620......40⅞	300......88¼
N. Y., L. E. & W. new 2d con.	100......40⅞	500......88
65,000......84⅞	1600......41	100......88⅞
5,000......84⅞	100......b30. 41	St. L., K. C. & N.
5,000......84⅞	1100......41⅞	200......44⅞
15,000......84⅞	1000......41⅞	300......44⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W. new 2d 6s f. c.	500......b30. 41⅞	200......44
10,000...b3. 81⅞	4600......41	S. L., K. C. & N. pf.
5,000......81⅞	1100......40⅞	200......69⅞
C. & O. 1st, ser. b.	300......40⅞	100......69⅞
6,000......57⅞	800......40⅞	200......69⅞
C. & O. cur. int.	Lake Shore.	300......69⅞
1,000......29⅞	400......99⅞	Kansas & Texas.
N. W. C. C. G.	200......99⅞	200......29⅞
5,000......115	400......99⅞	300......29⅞
A. & T. H. 2d pf.	North-western.	300......29⅞
5,000......96	100......b3. 90⅞	300......29⅞
L. & W. B. inc.	100......90⅞	2700......29⅞
5,000......57⅞	300......90⅞	200......29⅞
N. J. C. 1st con. as.	100......b3. 91	300......29⅞
5,000......102⅞	25......91⅞	300......29⅞
N. J. C. conv. as.	200......90⅞	Louisville & Nash.
5,000......101	100......90⅞	100......77⅞
N. J. Cen. 1st '90.	300......90⅞	100......77⅞
2,000......113⅞	400......90⅞	100......77⅞
C., C., C. & I. 1st.	100......90⅞	200......78
5,000......115½	North-western pf.	100......78⅞
Mob. & Ohio 2d eb.	100......104	100......78⅞
15,000...b3. 48⅞	75......104⅞	Manhattan Elev.
Denv. & Rio G. 1st.	300......104⅞	100......59⅞
10,000......94	Morris & Essex.	100......60
Boston, H. & E. 1st.	200......100⅞	100......60⅞
10,000......45⅞	100......100⅞	Nash., C. & St. L.
Met. Elevated 1st.	100......100⅞	300......63
10,000......103	85......100⅞	100......63⅞
Gal. & Chic. 1st.	Central of N. J.	200......63
1,000......104⅞	200......77⅞	Northern Pacific.
S. L. & I. M., Cairo, Ark. & Tex. 1st.	300......77⅞	50......35
5,000......99⅞	100......78	100......35⅞
K. P., D. D., 6s as. with coup. cer.	100......78⅞	Northern Pac. pf.
5,000...b3.101	300......78⅞	100......60¼
Adams Express.	250......78⅞	50......60⅞
50......105⅞	100......b3. 78⅞	St. L. & I. M. as.
United States Ex.	600......78⅞	100......48⅞
100......50¼	500......78⅞	100......49⅞
Quicksilver.	700......78⅞	200......49⅞
100......19⅞	300......78⅞	100......49
Quicksilver pf.	1100......78	St. L. & San Fran.
100...b3. 57	100......77⅞	100......30⅞
100......56⅞	100......77⅞	St. L. & San F. pf.
Sutro Tunnel.	St. Paul.	200......57
150......3⅞	350......76	100......57⅞
New Central Coal.	3000......76⅞	100......57⅞
600......37⅞	350......76⅞	200...b3. 57⅞
200......37	1550......76⅞	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
Spring Mt. Coal.	1400......76⅞	200......64⅞
25......60	500......76⅞	200......64⅞
Delaware & Hud.	1700......76⅞	200......64
200......77⅞	2100......76⅞	100......64⅞
100......78	100......77⅞	300......64⅞
100......78⅞	500......77⅞	Ohio & Miss.
100......77⅞	3300......77	200......27⅞
100......78	200......76⅞	100......26⅞
Western Union.	200......76⅞	50......26⅞
100......104¼	200......76⅞	200......27
200...b3.104⅞	St. Paul pf.	700......27⅞
100......104	200......100	700......27
100......103⅞	10......100⅞	100......26⅞
300......103⅞	Chic., Bur. & Q.	Ohio & Miss. pf.
Michigan Central.	10......120⅞	100......57⅞
200......94	Ind., Cin. & Lafay.	C. C. & I. C.
9......93⅞	200...b3. 11	300......17
50......93⅞	Ches. & Ohio.	30......16⅞
100......93⅞	1000......14	100......17⅞
100......93⅞	Ches. & O. 1st pf.	100......17⅞
Illinois Central.	18......21⅞	400......17⅞
100......97⅞	N. Y. Elevated.	Ches. & O. 2d pf.
Mobile & Ohio as.	10......130⅞	500......16
200......22⅞	Met'n Elevated.	
100......23	100......123⅞	

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—NOV. 6.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Belle Isle.	Consol. Virginia.	Buckeye.
100..b.c.b10.4.10	100..b.c.s3. 5⅞	1200......b.c. .58
100..b.c.b10.4.10	100..b.c.b3. 5⅞	200......b.c. .58
50......b.c.4.15	225......b.c. 5⅞	300..b.c.b10. .57
50......b.c.4.10	200......a.c. 5⅞	300......b.c. .57
100.b.c.s10.4.05	Rappahannock.	700......b.c. .58
100......s10.4.05	200......b.c. .30	500......a.c. .57
10......a.c.4.20	1000b.c.b10. .31	300......a.c. .57
100a.c.s10.4.05	1000acb30. .31	300.a.c.b15. .58
25......a.c.4.15	1000acb15. .31	2000......a.c. .57
Bulwer.	500a.c.b30. .32	Tuscarora.
10......b.c. 11⅞	200......a.c. .31	100......b.c. .73
10......11⅞	Leadville.	300.b.c.b30. .70
Bechtel.	200b.c.b30.2.65	600......70
100......b.c.1.40	200......2.60	100......a.c. .70
Little Pittsburg.	200.a.c.b30.2.70	100a.c.s60. .65
10......b.c.s10. 29	300.a.c.b30.2.75	100......a.c. .68
California.	10......a.c.2.60	Lacrosse.
100...b.c.b3. 5⅞	American Flag.	200......24
100.b.c.b30. 5⅞	500......75	500.a.c.b30. .27
100.b.c.b3. 5⅞	Navajo.	200...a.c.b3. .24
10......b.c. 5⅞	100......b.c. .63	400......25
25......b.c. 5⅞	Bukill.	Findley.
Eureka.	200......b.c.2.85	50......a.c. .75
20......b.c. 26⅞	100...b.c.b5.2.70	Independence.
Granville.	Dahlonega.	200......1.30
100......b.c. .26	200...b.c.b30. .23	North Standard.
100......b.c. .27	1000......b.c. .22	200......b3.1.80
500......b.c. .25	1000......a.c. .22	Lacrosse.
Bodie.	May Belle.	200......a.c. .45
15......b.c. 14	500.b.c.s30. .30	Caledonia B. H.
100......b.c. 13⅞		450......a.c. .55

THURSDAY, Nov. 6—P. M.

The stock speculation showed a marked falling off in the volume of business to-day. In the early dealings the market was weak and prices declined ⅛ to 1⅛ ₩ cent., with a moderate pressure to sell, but after midday a strong tone set in, and under brisk purchases the entire list recorded an advance ranging from ⅛ to 2⅛ ₩ cent. The stocks most conspicuous in the upward movement were St. Paul, North-west, Erie, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, Wabash, and the coal shares. Toward the close the market was unfavorably affected by the artificial stringency in money, and a reaction of ¾ to 1 ₩ cent. from the highest point ensued.

The transactions aggregated 236,253 shares, including 39,600 Erie, 31,100 St. Paul, 23,200 Kansas and Texas, 21,200 Pacific Mail, 20,900 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 14,300 Wabash, 11,200 New-Jersey Central, 10,000 North-western, 7,800 Kansas City and Northern, 6,890 Ohio and Mississippi, 5,200 Lake Shore, 5,400 Western Union, 4,700 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 4,200 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 3,500 St. Louis and San Francisco, 2,800 Northern Pacific, 2,500 Louisville and Nashville, 2,360 Delaware and Hudson, 2,300 Mobile and Ohio, 2,200 Iron Mountain, and 2,100 Michigan Central.

North-west common fell off to 89½, rose to 91, and reacted to 90¼; the preferred sold up to 104½. St. Paul declined to 75½, rose to 77¼, and reacted to 76⅝; the preferred sold at 99¾@100; Lake Shore ranged between 99½ and 99⅞, and closed at 99⅝; Michigan Central declined to 93, rose to 94¼, and reacted to 93½; Erie fell off from 40½ to 40¼, rose to 41¼, and reacted to 40⅝; the preferred declined to 63 and rose to 63⅝. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 86⅝ to 86¼, rose to 88½, and reacted to 87½; New-Jersey Central fell off from 76⅞ to 76½, rose to 78⅞, and reacted to 77⅝; Delaware and Hudson rose from 76 to 78, and Morris and Essex from 100⅜ to 100⅝; Hannibal and St. Joseph declined from 33⅞ to 33¼, and preferred from 64⅞ to 64, but subsequently recovered; Louisville and Nashville rose from 76½ to 78¼; Manhattan Elevated rose to 60½, fell off to 59½, and recovered to 60½; New-York Elevated sold at 130@130¼, and Metropolitan at 123½; Mobile and Ohio fell off from 23¼ to 22½, and closed at 23; Kansas and Texas declined from 29¼ to 28½, rose to 29⅞, and closed at 29½; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis advanced from 61¾ to 64; Northern Pacific fell off from 35½ to 35, and rose to 35⅝, while the preferred declined from 59⅞ to 59½, rose to 60½, and reacted to 60¼; Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 27⅝ to 26¾, and preferred from 58 to 57½; Kansas City and Northern declined from 44½ to 43⅝, and preferred from 69¾ to 68½, with a subsequent recovery; St. Louis and San Francisco sold at 29¾@30; preferred at 55¾; Iron Mountain fell off from 49 to 48⅝, rose to 49½, and reacted to 49; Union Pacific sold at 90@90¼; Wabash fell off from 58⅞ to 57½, rose to 59, and reacted to 58¼; Western Union rose from 103⅜ to 104½, and reacted to 103⅞; Pacific Mail fell off from 36⅞ to 35½, rose to 36¾, and reacted to 36¼; Standard Mining sold at 28¾@28⅞ ex dividend; Quicksilver preferred declined from 56¾ to 56¼, and rallied to 56½. Among investment shares, Albany and Susquehanna sold at 99, and Illinois Central at 97½@97¾.

The Money market was comparatively easy during the greater portion of the day, call borrowers being accommodated at 7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum to ⅛ of 1 ₩ cent. ₩ diem and interest. Shortly before the close, however, the rate was bid up suddenly to ⅛@⅜ the advance being purely artificial in its character. Most of the brokers had supplied their wants early in the day, and but little business was done at the high rates quoted. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York to-day at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ¼ discount, selling ⅛ discount; Charleston, plentiful, buying ¼, selling ⅛@ par; New-Orleans, commercial, 4.00 discount, bank, 1.00 discount; St. Louis, 1.50 ₩ 1,000 discount; Chicago, 60 to 75 discount, and Boston, 1s. to 25c. discount.

The foreign advices reported a firm market at London for British Consols, which closed at 97⅞@98 for both money and the account. United States Government bonds were steady and unchanged, except for new 5s, which declined ⅛ ₩ cent., to 105⅜. American railway securities were irregular; Erie common fell off from 42¼ to 41½; do. preferred was steady at 67, and do. consolidated Firsts at 117¼; do. do. Seconds declined from 88 to 86½, but recovered to 87½; do. funded 5s sold down from 84½ to 84; New-Jersey Central stock was firm at 80; do. consolidated Firsts were strong and ½ ₩ cent. higher, at 107; Illinois Central declined ½ ₩ cent., to 101, but returned to 101½; Pennsylvania fell off from 51¼ to 50½; Reading from 33⅛ to 31½. Bar silver declined to 53¼d. ₩ ounce. The statement of the Bank of England shows a decrease in specie of £909,000 during the past fiscal week; the proportion of the Bank's reserve to liabilities, which last week was 48 ₩ cent., is now 46 ₩ cent.; the Bank rate of discount has been advanced to 3 ₩ cent., and the rate for three-months' bills in the open market to 2¾ ₩ cent. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 81f. 65c. Exchange on London was quoted at 25f. 28c. The Bank of France lost 6,150,000f. during the past week.

The Sterling Exchange market was weak, especially for 60-day bills, which were affected by the advance in the Bank of England discount rate from 2 to 3 ₩ cent. The nominal rate of the leading drawers was reduced from $4 81½@$4 80½, with actual business at $4 79½@$4 80, while demand bills are unchanged, being quoted nominally at $4 83½, and for actual business at $4 82½@$4 82¾. Cables were quoted at $4 83@$4 83½, and commercial at $4 78@$4 78½ for long and $4 81½@$4 82 for short.

The steam-ship France, which arrived from Europe to-day, brought specie to the amount of 4,365,590f.

Government bonds were firm, and considerable amounts of 6s of 1881 were taken at 106¼@106⅜. New 4s were in brisk demand, and sold up to 102¾. Railroad mortgages were without special feature; Erie consolidated Seconds were actively traded in at 84⅛@84¼. Kansas and Texas consolidated assented fell off from 92¼ to 91⅝, and recovered to 91¾, while do. Seconds declined from 46½ to 45½, rose to 47½, and closed at 47; the Toledo and Wabash issues were lighter, consolidated convertible ex coupon selling at 94, and Seconds ex coupon, ex interest, at 96½; American Dock Improvement Company's 7s, assented, rose to 103 and reacted to 102½. In State bonds, sales of Virginia 6s, consolidated, ex matured coupon, were reported at 63@58; Louisiana Consols continue firm at 48½; Tennessees sold at 35½ for old, and at 31½ for new.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, New-York, Nov. 6, 1879.

Receipts	$1,382,683 05
Payments	2,972,888 53
Balance, coin	125,605,162 03
Balance, note	10,474,872 82

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 6.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅞	102⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106⅛	106⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	102⅞	102⅞
Bills on London	$4 79½@$4 80½	$4 79½@$4 80
New-York Central	129⅞	129⅞
Harlem	164	164
Rock Island	147½	147½
N. Y., N. H. and H.	162	162
United R. R. of N. J.	146⅞	146⅞
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	120	120
Panama	175	175
Fort Wayne	114	114
Pittsburg	104	103½
Illinois Central	97⅞	97⅞
Chicago and Alton	98¼	98¼
Erie	40⅞	40⅞
Erie pref.	64	63⅞
Lake Shore	99⅞	99⅞
Canada Southern	75	74⅞
Wabash	58⅞	58⅞
North-western	90	90⅞
North-western pref.	103⅞	104⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	75⅞	76⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	100	100
Delaware, Lack. and Western	86⅞	87⅞
New-Jersey Central	77	77⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal	75	78
Morris and Essex	100¼	100⅞
Michigan Central	94¼	93⅞
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	46⅞	46
Union Pacific	90⅞	90⅞
Kansas Pacific	83⅞	83⅞
C. C. C. and I.	71	70⅞
C. C. and Ind. Central	17⅞	17⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph	33⅞	33⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	64⅞	64⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅞	26⅞
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	58	57⅞
St. Louis and San Francisco	30⅞	30
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	57⅞	57⅞
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	56⅞	55⅞
St. Louis, K. C. and N.	44⅞	44⅞
St. Louis, K. C. and N. pref.	69⅞	69⅞
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	29	29⅞
Iron Mountain	49	49
Louisville and Nashville	76⅞	78⅞
Northern Pacific	35⅞	35⅞
Northern Pacific pref.	59⅞	60⅞
Bur., Cedar Rapids and Northern	62	63
Western Union	103⅞	103⅞
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	42	41⅞
Pacific Mail	35⅞	35⅞
Quicksilver	20	19⅞
Quicksilver pref.	57	56⅞
Sutro Tunnel	3⅞	3⅞
Adams Express	105⅞	105⅞
Wells, Fargo and Co.	102⅞	102⅞
American Express	58⅞	59
United States Express	50	50⅞
New-York Elevated	131	130⅞
Metropolitan Elevated	126⅞	123⅞
Manhattan Elevated	60	60⅞

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Pittsburg	103½	103½	100
Illinois Central	97⅞	97½	200
Erie	41¼	40¼	39,600
Erie pref.	63⅞	63	600
Lake Shore	99⅞	99½	6,200
Canada Southern	74⅞	74⅞	200
Wabash	59	57½	14,300
North-western	91	89½	9,700
North-western pref.	104½	104	300
Milwaukee and St. Paul	77¼	75½	30,800
Mil. and St. Paul pref.	100	99¾	300
Del., Lack. and Western	88½	86¼	20,900
New-Jersey Central	78⅞	76½	11,200
Del. and Hudson Canal	78	76	2,360
Morris and Essex	100⅝	100⅜	900
Michigan Central	94¼	93	2,100
Chic., St. Paul and Minn.	46	46	100
Union Pacific	90¼	90	1,500
Kansas Pacific	83⅞	83⅞	400
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	70⅞	70⅞	700
C. C. and Ind. Central	17¼	17	1,800
Hannibal and St. Joseph	33⅞	33¼	2,900
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	64⅞	64	1,800
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅝	26¾	6,900
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	58	57½	400
St. L. and San Francisco	30	29¾	1,300
St. L. and San F. pref.	57⅞	57	2,000
St. L. and San F. 1st pref.	55¾	55¾	300
St. Louis, K. C. and N.	44½	43⅝	3,500
St. L., K. C. and N. pref.	69¾	68½	4,300
Mo., K. and Texas	29⅞	28½	23,200
Iron Mountain	49½	48⅝	2,200
Louisville and Nashville	78¼	77	2,500
Northern Pacific	35⅝	35	500
Northern Pacific pref.	60½	59½	2,300
Western Union	104½	103⅜	5,400
A. and P. Telegraph	42	41⅞	200
Pacific Mail	36⅞	35½	21,200
Quicksilver	19¾	19½	100
Quicksilver pref.	57	56¼	400
Sutro Tunnel	3⅞	3⅝	200
American Express	59	58	100
United States Express	50⅝	50	100
New-York Elevated	130⅞	130	300
Metropolitan Elevated	123½	123½	200
Manhattan Elevated	60½	59½	1,900
L. C. and L.	11	10⅞	800
Mobile and Ohio	23¼	22½	2,300
Nashville and Chat.	64	61¾	4,200
Ches. and Ohio	14	13⅞	200
Ches. and Ohio pref. 2d	16	16	100
New Central Coal	37⅞	37	700
Alton and Terre Haute	15⅞	15	200
Albany and Sus.	99	99	600
Total sales			236,253

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	105⅞	106⅛
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	105⅞	106⅛
United States 6s, 1881, registered	106¼	106⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	106¼	106⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	102⅞	102⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅞	102⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	105⅞	106⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106⅛	106⅜
United States 4s, 1907, registered	102⅞	102⅞
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅞	102⅞
United States currency 6s, 1895	122	..
United States currency 6s, 1896	122¼	..
United States currency 6s, 1897	122½	..
United States currency 6s, 1898	123	..
United States currency 6s, 1899	123¼	..

The following were the closing quotations of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	480½@ ..	479½@480
Demand	483½@ ..	482½@482¾
Cable transfers	484 @ ..	483 @483½
Commercial	@ ..	478 @478½
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	481½@482
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	523¾@525	525 @523¾
Demand	521¼@522½	522½@521¼
Cable transfers	520 @ ..	520⅝@
Commercial	@ ..	526¼@528⅛
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	524⅜@520⅝
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	523¾@524¾	524⅜@525
Demand	521¼@522½	522½@523¾
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	523¾@525¼	525 @526¼
Demand	522½@523¾	523¾@525
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	94⅛@ 94½	94 @ 94¼
Demand	95 @ 95¼	94⅞@ 95⅛
Commercial	@ ..	93⅞@ 93⅞
Commercial, 3 days	@ ..	94⅛@ 94⅜

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$148,156,217
Balances	5,331,987

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala. 5s, '83	48	N. C. 6s, A. O.	24
Ala. 5s, '86	48	N. C. N. C. R. '83-4-5	108
Ala. 8s, '86	48	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off	86
Ala. 8s, '88	48	N. C. N. C. R. A. O.	108
Ala. 8s, M. & E. R.	2½	N. C. N. C. R. c. off, A. O.	86
Ala. 8s, '92	36	N. C. f. a. '66-1900	9
Ala. 8s, '97	35	N. C. f. a. '68-98	9
Ala., class A, 2 to 5	48	N. C. n. J. J. '92-8	15
Ala., class A, sm.	48	N. C. n. A. O.	15
Ala., class B, 5s	78	N. C. sp. t. C.	2
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	59½	N. C. sp. t. cl. 1, '98-9	2
Ark. 6s, f'd, '99-1900	3	N. C. sp. t. cl. 2	2
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. is.	4	N. C. sp. t. cl. 3	2
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	5	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	4	Ohio 6s, '86	112
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	4	S. C. 6s	2
Conn. 6s, '83-4	107	S. C. 6s, J. J.	3
Ga. 6s, '80-86	100	S. C. f. a. '66	3
Ga. 7s, n.	108	S. C. f. a. J. J. '89	3
Ga. 7s, ind.	108	S. C. f. a. A. O. '89	3
Ga. 7s, g. '90	109¼	S. C. 7s, '88	3
La. 6s	20	S. C. old	3
La. 6s, n.	20	Tenn. 6s, o. '90-2-8	35
La. 6s, n. f'g. d	20	T. 6s, n. '92-8-1900	30
La. 7s, pr.	20	Tenn. 6s, n. s. '14	30
La. 8s, lev.	20	Va. 6s, o.	27
La. 8s, lev.	20	Va. 6s, n. '66	28
La. 8s, lev. '75	20	Va. 6s, n. '67	28
La. 7s, cn. '14	42½	Va. 6s, cn.	65
Mo. 6s, due '86	104	Va. 6s, sm.	62½
Mo. 6s, due '87	104	Va. 6s, cn. 2d s.	35
Mo. 6s, due '88	104	Va. 6s, def.	7½
Mo. 6s, H. & S. J. due '86	104	D. of Col. 3.65s, 1924	85
Mo. 6s, H. & S. J. due '87	104	D. of Col. r.	84½
N. C. 6s, o.	24		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., H. & E. 1st 7s	41	L. & N. C. bs. 7s	100½
B., H. & E. 1st 7s gd.	41	N. & D. 1st 7s	100
B., C. R. & N. 1st	81	L. S. & W. 1st 6s	100
C. & O. 6s, ga. B. in d.	56½	L. R. & M. 1st 6s	91
C. & O. 6s, g. s. sm.	56	L. M. & C. 1st 7s	103
C. & O. 6s, cur. in. a.	29¼	Met. Elev. 1st 6s	103
St. L., J. & C. 1st 7s	107	Mich. C. 1st s. s. 7s	106
C., B. & Q. 8s	120	M., K. & T. con.	91
C., B. & Q. cn. 7s	117	M., K. & T. cn. ad. as.	91
C., R. & Q. 5s, s. f.	98⅜	M. & O. Mo. 1st 6s	104
C., R. I. & P. 6s, c.	114	N. Y. C. 6s, 1883	104
C., R. I. & P. 6s, r.	114	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s	124
N. Y., C. M. 1st s. f.	91	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r. 7s	124
C., R. I. M. 7s	114	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	104
C. R. I. 7s, 1899	114	Ch. 2 1st m. g. s. 7s	105
C. R. of N. J. cn. 7s as.	105	Harlem 1st 7s c.	123
C. R. of N. J. cv. 7s a.	101	Harlem 1st 7s r.	123
C. & W. R. cn. gd.	100	N. Y. Elev. 1st 7s	113
C. & W. R. cn. gd. as.	101	O. & M. cn. s. f.	102
A. D. & I. 7s	101	O. & M. 1st S. div. 7s	61
A. D. & I. 7s, as.	101	O. & M. 2d c. 7s	94
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	125	C. P. g. b. 1st bs. 6s	110
M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. D.	103	C. P. s. b. 6s	101
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, g. R. D.	112	C. P. L. g. 6s	101
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M.	110	W. P. 6s	109
M. & St. P. 1st cn. s. f. 7s	110	U. P. 1st 6s	112
C. & N. W. s. f. 7s	117	U. P. L. g. 7s	115
C. & N. W. cn. 7s	117	U. P. s. f. 8s	112
C. & N. W. 1st 7s	108	P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	103
C. & N. W. c. g. 7s	104	P. R. of Mo. 2d 7s	105
C. & N. W. 1st 7s	104	P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	101
C. & N. W. r. g. 7s	113	K. P. 1st 7s, L. br. c. c.	75
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s	115	K. P. 1st 7s, L. g.	72
G. & M. 1st 7s	114	K. P. inc. & No. 16	11
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s, s. f.	120	K. P. inc. & No. 11	72
C. St. L. & N. O. 1st cn. 7s	112	C. P. & W. 1st 7s	115
M. H. & N. Y. 1st 7s	120	C. & I. C. 1st cn. 7s	60
M. & N. W. 1st 7s	121	C. & I. C. 2d cn. 7s	77
M. & N. W. 2d 7s	115	C. & I. C. 1st t. c. c. as.	95
M. & E. cons. 7s	111	R. W. & O. cn. 1st 7s	101
D. & H. C. 1st 7s '84	104	S. L. & I. M. 2d 7s	96
D. & H. C. 7s '91	105	S. L. & I. M. A. & N. O. 1st 7s	101
D. & H. C. 1st ext. 7s	104	St. L. C. & S. F. 1st 7s	101
D. & H. C. 7s	105	S. L. K. C. & N. r. 7s	103
D. & H. C. 7s	100	S. L. K. C. & N. O. d. 1st 7s	101
D. & R. 1st P. d. c. 7s	107	S. L. K. C. & N. S. C. b. 1st 8s	101
D. & R. 1st P. d. r. 7s	109	S. L. K. C. & N. S. 1st 7s	100
D. & R. 2d 7s	106	St. L. & A. T. H. 1st	110
D. & R. s. g. 7s	120	St. L. & A. T. H. 2d inc.	79
Erie 1st ext. 7s	120	B. & T. 2d pf. 7s	100
Erie 2d 7s	105	T. P. & W. 1st 7s, 1st W. D.	118
Erie 3d 7s	109	Wabash 1st 7s	110
Erie 4th ext. 7s	105	Wabash 2d 7s	90
Erie 5th ext. 7s	106	T. & W. con. cv. ex.	94
B. N. Y. & E. 1st 7s	110	T. & W. 1st 7s, ex.	110
N. Y. L. E. & W. 2d c. 6s	84	G. B. W. 1st 7s	110
N. Y. L. E. & W. 2d c. 6s	84	W. R. 1st 7s	110
H. & St. J. 8s, cn.	108	C. & R. 1st 7s	110
H. & T. C. 1st W. D. 7s	106	C. R. of N. J. inc.	75
H. & T. C. 1st W. D. 7s	107	L. & W. 1st 7s	75
G. H. & S. A. 1st 7s	110	L. & W. inc. 7s	75
G. P. & A. c. 7s	115	M. & O. 1st pf. deb.	42¼
M. & W. 1st 7s	113	M. & O. 1st pf. deb.	42¼
D., M. & T. 1st 7s	115	M. & O. 2d pf. deb.	8
I. B. & W. 1st 7s	110	M. & O. 3d pf. deb.	8
I. S. cn. r. 1st	117	M. & O. 4th pf. deb.	8
I. S. cn. r. 2d 7s	115	St. L. & I. M. 2d 6s 1st cn.	75
I. S. cn. r. 2d	115		
I. S. 2d 7s	100		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 6.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	118⅞	119⅞
United Railroads of New-Jersey	148⅞	149
Pennsylvania Railroad	48⅞	48⅞
Reading Railroad	31	31⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	50⅞	50⅞
Catawissa Railroad preferred	48	*48⅞
Northern Pacific	35⅞	35⅞
Northern Pacific preferred	60	60⅞
Northern Central Railroad	35	35
Lehigh Navigation	38⅞	38⅞
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	8	8⅞
Hestonville Railway	28⅞	28⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	17⅞	17⅞

*Ex dividend.

The Ontario Silver Mining Company has declared the regular monthly dividend of *Fifty cents ₩ share* for October, payable at the office of the transfer agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 15th inst.

The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, at the rate of *Seven ₩ cent.* per annum on the guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after Dec. 1, prox., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 6.—The following are the official closing prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	14	Exorth	5-32
Alta	5⅞	Leopard	⅞
Argenta	15-16	Lady Washington	1
Belcher	3⅞	Mexican	31⅞
Best & Belcher	21⅞	Martin White	2⅞
Bodie	13⅞	Mono	3⅞
Belle Isle	4⅞	McClinton	13-32
Bechtel	1⅞	Maybelle	5-16
Bulwer	11⅞	Northern Belle	5⅞
Belvidere	11-16	North Bonanza	1⅞
California	5⅞	Noonday	5
Chollar	5	North Belle Isle	11-32
Consolidated Virginia	5⅞	Navajo	11-16
Crown Point	3⅞	Ophir	31⅞
Consolidated Pacific	7⅞	Overman	5⅞
Caledonia	2⅞	Potosi	6⅞
Caledonia, B. H.	3⅞	Raymond & Ely	7⅞
Dudley	1⅞	Rio del Monte	4⅞
Eureka Consolidated	25⅞	Savage	15⅞
Exchequer	4⅞	Sierra Nevada	55⅞
Fairfax	13-16	South Bulwer	13-32
Gould & Curry	11⅞	Syndicate	5⅞
Grand Prize	2⅞	Silver Hill	3⅞
Golden Terra	12⅞	Tioga	3⅞
Giant and Old Abe	5	Tip Top	1⅞
Goodshaw	13-32	Tuscarora	..
Hale & Norcross	17⅞	Trojan	5-32
Hillside	1⅞	Union Consolidated	61⅞
Imperial	1	Wales	6
Julia Consolidated	2⅞	Yellow Jacket	16⅞
Justice	2⅞		

THE CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 6.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	11 8-16	Cin., San. & Clev.	14⅞
Boston Land	8⅞	Eastern Railroad	23
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	118	Pueblo & Ark. Val.	54⅞
Atch. & Top. L. g. 7s	113⅞	Calumet & Hecla	230
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	112⅞	Copper Falls	7
Atch. & Top. L. B.	112	Duncan Silver	5
Eastern R. R. 3⅞s, n.	84⅞	Franklin	23⅞
Hartford & Erie 7s	45⅞	Internationals	75c.
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	107⅞	Pewabic	32
Boston & Albany R. R.	139	Quincy	38
Boston & Maine R. R.	113⅞	Ridge	6⅞
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	127⅞	Silver Islet	26
Chi., C., Dub. & Minn.	55⅞		

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Cotton active and higher; Middling, 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 7,449 bales; gross, 9,084 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,790 bales; coastwise, 498 bales; sales, 10,000 bales; last evening, 11,000 bales; stock, 201,474 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 6.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 10 13-16c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 6,636 bales; gross, 6,236 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,416 bales; sales, 3,100 bales; stock, 111,689 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6.—Cotton strong; Middling, 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 4,938 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,058 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 62,028 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

B. W. Flour, pks.	966	Leather, sides	3,935
Beans, bbls.	114	Mess, bales	10
Cotton, bales	1,140	Spirits Turp., bbls.	141
Eggs, pks.	1,673	Rosin, bbls.	451
Flour, bbls.	21,198	Oil-cake, pks.	1,548
Corn-meal, bbls.	102	Oil, Lard, bbls.	80
Wheat, bushels	123,808	Pork, pks.	800
Corn, bushels	8,150	Beef, pks.	70
Oats, bushels	14,400	Cut-meats, pks.	3,487
Rye, bushels	16,800	Lard, tcs.	3,868
Malt, bushels	1,580	Lard, kegs.	70
Barley, bushels	31,500	Butter, pks.	5,270
Peas, bushels	8,855	Cheese, pks.	5,956
Oat-meal, bbls.	240	Sponges, bales	260
Oat-meal, bags	1,342	Starch, pks.	3,183
Flax-seed, bags	2,413	Tallow, pks.	541
Grease, pks.	221	Tobacco, hhds.	157
Grass-seed, bags	728	Tobacco, pks.	332
Hides, No.	1,351	Whisky, bbls.	605
Hides, bales	111	Wool, bales	73
Hops, bales	1,289		

COAL—A generally stronger market reported, with a good inquiry, and much less urgent offerings of most kinds.

COFFEE—Rio Lower, on a dull market, closing for invoices at 14⅞c.@14⅞c. for ordinary, 16⅛c.@16⅞c. for fair, 16⅞c.@17c. for good, and 17⅛c.@17⅞c. for prime, and at 16⅛c.@17c. for Santos. Other kinds active, with rumors current that the bulk of the stock here has been closed out and large purchases made, to arrive, without particulars.

COTTON—A more extensive business has been reported in the cotton line at a further improvement of about 7@10 points....Early deliveries have been further advanced, 1-16c. ₩ lb. on a somewhat better demand, partly for export....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 1,950 bales, including 650 bales to spinners, and 1,300 bales to shippers....Low Middling quoted at 11⅛c.@11⅛c.; Strict Low Middling at 11 5-16c.@11 7-16c.; Middling at 11 7-16c.@11 9-16c.; Fair at 12 5-16c.@12 5-16c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 145,600 bales, with 25,900 bales at the calls, basis of Middling....The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day have been 29,662 bales, and thus far in the current week 176,338 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1879, 1,416,720 bales, against 1,144,600 bales in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 58,508 bales; to the Continent, 11,687 bales; to France, 7,382 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 590,181 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 30,229 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Price.
November	16,100	11.35@11.42
December	32,100	11.32@11.38
January	35,700	11.40@11.49
February	30,000	11.57@11.62
March	11,300	11.74@11.82
April	7,200	11.89@11.97
May	5,100	12.05@12.10
June	3,100	12.20@12.25
July	1,700	12.26@12.32

Transferable orders issued at 11.40.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
November	11.30@	11.37@11.38
December	11.24@11.26	11.34@11.35
January	11.34@11.35	11.45@11.46
February	11.50@	11.62@11.63
March	11.68@11.69	11.78@11.80
April	11.83@11.85	11.93@11.95
May	11.98@11.99	12.07@12.09
June	12.12@12.14	12.21@12.23
July	12.19@12.21	12.30@12.34

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

November	11.15	April	11.71
December	11.16	May	11.88
January	11.24	June	12.03
February	11.41	July	12.14
March	11.59		

Closing Prices of Cotton (New Crop) in New-York.

	Uplands.	N. O. and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Strict Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Good Ordinary	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	11	11⅛	11⅛
Low Middling	11⅛	11¼	11¼
Strict Low Middling	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Middling	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Good Middling	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Strict Good Middling	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Middling Fair	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Fair	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 5-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10 3-16	Low Middling	10⅞
Strict Good Ordy	10 9-16	Middling	11⅛

FERTILIZERS—Quoted generally steady, on a moderate movement.

FISH—Trade has been on a restricted scale, and prices have shown more or less irregularity, though no important alterations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate business has been reported in State and Western Flour, prices of which opened weak and irregular, but closed more firmly. The principal holders have not been urgent in their offerings. The decided rally in Wheat values tended to strengthen the views of sellers....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,450 bbls. of all grades, (in part for forward delivery.)....Included in the reported sales were 1,350 bbls. Low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $5 00@$5 35; 4,450 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $5 35@$6 35 for fair to very fancy, and South American brands at $6 35@$6 75, and ordinary to choice English brands at $5 60@$6 35; (3,000 bbls. Standard Extra, January option, went at $5 75;) equal to 2,300 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these at $5 60@$7, mainly at $5 75@$6 65;) Standard Extras, forward delivery, quoted at $5 65 bid, and up to $5 85 asked; 2,100 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $5 25 @$7 75 for poor to very choice, mostly at $6 25@$7 25;) 850 bbls. Patent Extras, at $6 25@$8 75, the latter for fancy; 1,300 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $6 75@$7 40; the inside price for very inferior, (chiefly at $6 10@$7 25;) 550 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $7 25@$8 75, the latter for fancy, mainly at $7@$8 25;) equal to 675 bbls. Superfine these chiefly at $4 35@$5 35 for inferior to choice Spring, and $5@$5 50 for ordinary to very fancy Winter Wheat; 1,250 bbls. No. 2, these at $4 15@$4 60 for poor to choice Spring, (800 bbls. poor went at $4 20;) and $4 25@$4 84 for Winter, the latter for fancy, mainly at $4 35@$4 70; and unsound and Sour Flour at from $4 25@$5, mostly Extras at $4 75@$5 65....A fair trade reported in Southern Flour, but buyers have had the advantage as to values; sales reported of 1,700 bbls. at $5 35@$6 75, chiefly at $5 25@$7 25 for Extras. Of the sales, 800 bbls. for export....Rye Flour in less demand, and again quoted weaker as to price; 350 bbls. sold, chiefly Superfine State, at $5 35 @$5 85 for ordinary to very choice....Corn-meal dull and heavy; small lots sold, including Yellow Western, at $2 75@$3 25; Brandywine at $3 30@$3 40....Cornmeal, in bags, moderately active at $1 10@$1 60, as to quality....Buckwheat Flour in demand; quoted at $2 60@$2 90 for fair to fancy, selling mostly at $2 70 @$2 85....Buckwheat very scarce; quoted, to arrive, at 60c. asked.

GRAIN—Wheat dealings have been to a more liberal aggregate, mainly in Winter grades, on, however, a variable market. Early in the day the temper was quite bearish, and the offerings were at a further reduction of about 2c. a bushel. Speedily, however, the bidding developed more strength, offerings diminished in volume and urgency, the inquiry became much more confident, especially in the speculative interest, leading to a rally of 3½c.@5½c. a bushel from the lowest figures of the day, and 1½c. to 3½c. a bushel above the latest prices of yesterday, leaving off strong on an active and excited market, the latest transactions having been at the highest quotations. Some relaxation in the money and insurance lines served to stimulate operations and to strengthen values. Spring Wheat has been in moderately active demand, opening in favor of buyers, but hardening sharply during the afternoon, and, in the option line, closing at an advance of 2c.@3c. a bushel on yesterday's final quotations....Western reports were of unsettled, and, toward the close, of stronger markets. Cable advices late in the day represented as more favorable....Sales have been reported to-day of 1,637,000 bushels, (of which 445,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including 55,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 35@$1 37, closing at $1 37½, (against $1 36 yesterday;) 56,000 bushels do. November options at $1 35@$1 38, closing at $1 38, (against $1 35¼ yesterday;) 176,000 bushels do. December options, at $1 39@$1 43, closing at $1 43 bid, (against $1 40½ yesterday;) 21,000 bushels do. January options, at $1 45@$1 47½, closing at $1 47½, (against $1 44 yesterday;) 13,000 bushels ungraded White at $1 32@$1 36; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 36@$1 37, (held much higher at the close;) 135,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 35@$1 38¼, closing at $1 38¼, (against $1 35⅞ yesterday;) 252,000 bushels do. November options, at $1 36@$1 39, closing at $1 39, (against $1 35¾ yesterday;) 560,000 bushels do. December options, at $1 39@$1 44, closing at $1 44, (against $1 41 yesterday;) 96,000 bushels do. January options, at $1 44¾@$1 48¼, closing at $1 48¼, (against $1 44¾ yesterday;) 32,000 bushels No. 3 Red, in store, at $1 28; 400 bushels No. 3 Red, steamer grade, at $1 26; 41,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 25@$1 36; 1,200 bushels No. 1 Amber at $1 36@$1 37; 3,200 bushels No. 2 Amber at $1 35¼@$1 35, chiefly bushels do. November options at $1 35@$1 39⅞; 17,000 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 28@$1 35, chiefly at $1 35; 24,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, to arrive, on private terms, quoted at about $1 30; 15,000 bushels do. November options, at $1 28⅞ (closing at $1 25 bid, and $1 32 asked;) 8,000 bushels do. December options, at $1 31½, closing at $1 33½ bid; Spring at $1 31; 8,000 bushels do., December options, at close, at $1 30, (against $1 33¼ yesterday;) 3,000 bushels No. 3 Spring, at $1 25½ @$1 27, in store, and about 56,000 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 25@$1 27....Corn has been more active, opening somewhat weaker and irregular, but toward the close rallying about ⅛c.@1c. a bushel....Sales have been reported of 498,000 bushels, (of which 154,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, early delivery, about 120,000 bushels at 57c.@57⅞c., nearly all at 57c.; held higher at the close; do., in store, at close, 45,000 bushels, at 57⅞c.; do. November, 152,000 bushels, at 56⅞c.@57⅞c., closing at 57⅞c. bid, and 57⅞c. asked; do. December, 184,000 bushels, at 58⅞c.@59⅞c., closing at 59⅞c., (against 59c. yesterday;) do. January option, 8,000 bushels, at $1 07 4-10 ₩ 100 lb., closing at $1 10 asked and $1 08 bid, (the cental system, as applied to the January option, having been restored by order of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange;) New-York steamer Mixed at 56c.; do. November, quoted at 55⅞c. bid and 57⅞c. asked; do. December option, at 55⅞c. bid, and 55⅞c. asked; Western, ungraded, at 57⅞@57⅞c.; No. 2 White at 65c.@67. New-York No. 3 at 55c.; New-York Low Mixed at 61c.@62c.; Rye quoted somewhat firmer and in more request, with sales reported of 500 bushels No. 2 Western at 86c. (boat-loads quoted at 88c.@89c.;) 4,000 bushels Jersey and Southern at 90c.....Barley dull and weak; sales reported of 3,500 bushels two-rowed State at 75c....Malt and Peas without new features....Oats have been moderately sought after at generally a shade lower prices, though leaving off more firmly....Sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, quoted at 44⅞c.@45c.; New-York No. 2 White, 37,500 bushels, at 42⅞c.@43⅞c., chiefly at 43c., closing at 43c. bid; New-York No. 2 White, 6,300 bushels, at 43c.; New-York No. 3, 700 bushels, at 42⅞c.@42⅞c.; New-York No. 2, 15,500 bushels, at 42c.@42½c., mostly at 42c.; No. 1, 700 bushels, at 44⅞c.; New-York No. 2, 15,800 bushels, at 42c.@42⅞c., chiefly at 42⅞c.; do. December options, 5,000 bushels, at 44⅞c.; New-York No. 3, 9,100 bushels, at 41⅞c.@42c.; Rejected quoted at 41c.; White Western, ungraded, 6,800 bushels, at 43c.@44⅞c., as to quality; Mixed do., 5,600 bushels, at 41c.@43⅞c.; White State, 2,100 bushels, at 44c.@45c.; Mixed State quoted at 42⅞c.@43⅞c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 42c.@43c....Feed attracted more attention and ruled stronger; 40-lb. sold at $14 .0@$15 50, the latter for choice White....Hay and Straw in fair request at previous prices....Seeds more sought after, and quoted stronger. Of Clover-seed, sales reported since our last of 1,000 bags choice to very choice Western at 9⅞c.@9⅞c., and 750 bags extra choice do., at 9⅞c.

HARDWARE—Generally strong in price, with a free movement yet noted in the leading kinds.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—A fair demand has been reported for most kinds at full and buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Held firmly, but quiet; New-Orleans quoted at 40c.@47c. for prime to fancy old, and 55c.@60c. for new crop, to arrive.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been slow of sale. Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 50@$1 55, and other grades at proportionate rates....Tar, quiet at $2 25@$2 50....City Pitch at $2....Spirits of Turpentine in light demand, and quoted much lower, with merchantable quoted at 42c. asked.

OILS—Have been in good request, and held with confidence.

PETROLEUM—A fair demand has been reported for Refined, at higher prices; quoted here at 7⅞c. bid, and up to 7⅞c. asked....Refined in cases quoted at 10⅞c.@12c. for Standard to fancy brands....Crude at 6⅞c.@7⅞c. in shipping order, here, and 5⅞c. in bulk....Naphtha at 6c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7⅞c. bid....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 7⅞c. bid....At the Petroleum Exchange sales were reported of United Certificates to the extent of 9,000 bbls. here, and 88,000 bbls. at Oil City, at 88⅞c.@90c., closing at 89⅞c. bid.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been quoted lower on a generally moderate movement....Mess Pork has been in moderate request for prompt delivery; quoted at $10 40 for ordinary brands. Sales of 245 bbls. at $10 40 @$10 50....And in the option line Mess has been less sought after at reduced prices, leaving off at $10 20 for November; $10 25 for December, and $10 30@$10 35 for seller's option, old or new, for January; $11 60@$11 80 for new, for do.; $11 80 for February....Sales reported of 250 bbls. for December, at $10 25....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request and higher, with City quoted at 5⅛c.@5⅜c., and Pigs at 5⅝c....Cut-meats have been quoted about steady, on a moderate movement, in the jobbing line....Pickled Shoulders quoted at 5⅛c.@5⅜c....Pickled Hams at 8c.@9c.; Pickled Bellies, 10-lb. average, at 7⅛c.@7⅜c.....Bacon has been in light demand; Long Clear quoted at $6 10; Short Clear at 6 3-16c....Western Steam Lard has been in less demand for early delivery, at a decline....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sale of 500 tcs. at $6 67½, closing at $6 66½....And for forward delivery, Western Steam, Lard moderately active at lower prices, closing steadier, including for November at $6 67½@$6 70; December, $6 75; seller's option, year, at $6 67½; January, $6 85; February at $6 92½@$6 97½; March, $7 05@$7 07½; April at $7 10@$7 17½....Sales reported of Western Steam, to the extent of 1,000 tcs. for November at $6 70; 2,500 tcs. December at $6 72½@$6 75; 1,500 tcs. January, at $6 82½@$6 85; 1,750 tcs. February, at $6 92½@$6 95; 1,750 tcs. March, at $7 05@$7 10; 250 tcs. April, at $7 12½; 1,500 tcs. seller's option, year, $6 67½, and 2,000 tcs. buyer's option, do., at $6 85@$6 87½....City Steam Lard attracts rather more attention, quoted at the close at $6 65; sales of 50 tcs. at $6 65....Refined Lard inactive; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close at $7 12½ for November....Beef salable and steady; sales of 400 tcs. India Mess at $24@$27 for City, and $28 for Philadelphia....Beef Hams firm and in demand....Butter quoted stronger in price, on very moderate offerings and a fair inquiry; strictly choice to fancy Creamery quoted at 32c.@35c.; prime to strictly fancy Dairy, 25c.@32c.; best factory, 22c.@24c....Cheese firm, on a moderate movement....Eggs quoted as before, with prime to fancy marks in good demand....Tallow has been in fair request and weaker, with sales reported of 125,000 lb. at 7c.@7⅛c.....Stearine in demand; City quoted at 7⅞c. and Western at 7c.@7⅛c.

SUGARS—Raw have been in brisk demand at a further advance, closing with fair to good refining Cuba quoted at 8⅞c.@9c. (and scarce,) and Centrifugal at 10c....Sales reported of 3,871 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.@9⅞c., chiefly at 9⅞c.@9⅞c.; 180 bxs. do. at 9c.@9⅞c.; 800 bags do. at 9⅞c.@9⅞c.; 443 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅞c.@8⅞c....Refined Sugar also higher and quite active, with Cut-loaf closing at 11⅞c.@11⅞c.; Crushed, 11⅞c.; Powdered, 11c.; Granulated, 11c.; Soft White, 9⅞c.@10⅞c.; Soft Yellow, 7⅞c.@8⅞c.

TEA—Sales reported of 3,300 half-chests Japan on private terms. Market irregular.

WHISKY—Quoted at $1 15, but very dull.

FREIGHTS—Accommodation for Grain has been in active request at generally strong and hardening rates. A fair inquiry has been reported for room for Flour, Provisions, and general cargo at steady figures. Tonnage for the Cotton trade has been in good demand; steam tonnage for Southern port loading attracting most attention, and ruling firm. Vessels for Deals, Lumber, and Coal wanted, and held quite confidently. Vessels for Petroleum have been sought after, but the meagre offerings of suitable tonnage, full claims of ship-owners, and firmer range of Petroleum in the sea-board markets worked against activity....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,700 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@5-16d. (mainly through freight by outports lines at ⅜d.@9-32d.;) 1,450 bbls. Flour, (through freight and forward shipment,) reported at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d., chiefly by outports lines; 3,500 sacks Flour and Meal, (through freight,) mainly at 25s.; 18,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₩ bushel; 1,850 pks. Butter and 2,600 bxs. Cheese, reported at 40s.@42s. 6d.; 3,250 pks. Provisions, in lots, at from 32s. 6d.@40s., part through freight, and by outports steamers as low as 32s. 6d.@35s.; 325 tcs. and bbls. do. at 8s. 6d.@7s. 6d. and 5s.; small lots of Leather at 50s.; 150 bags Clover-seed, reported on private terms, quoted at 30s.@32s. 6d.; equal to 500 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods, in lots, at 30s.@37s. 6d. (by outports steamers at as low as 30s.) and Measurement Goods at 20s.@25s. (Canned Goods at 25s.;) Refined Sugar quoted at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 700 bbls. Apples, part through freight, at 4s.; small lots of Oysters at 3s. 6d.@5s. asked; and, by sail, equal to 150 tons general cargo, including Measurement Goods at 15s.@20s., and Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. And, by steam, from Baltimore, about 72,000 bushels Grain, prompt and forward shipments, part for prompt shipment at 9d. (with this rate further bid, and 9½d. asked.) And by steam, from the West, of through freight, further shipments of equal to about 500 tons Provisions, reported mainly within the previously quoted range of 75c.@82c. ₩ 100 lb., though an advance of 5c. ₩ 100 lb. claimed at the close. Also, a British bark, with Deals, from St. John, at 66s. 3d., and three ships, with Wheat, from San Francisco, reported (as chartered there) at 63s. 9d.@66s. 3d.; three British steam-ships, with Cotton, from Savannah, at 7 1-16d. (option of Bremerhaven at same rate.)....FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,600 bbls. Flour, part through freight, at 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d.; 12,500 sacks Flour, mainly through freight, at 25s.@26s. 3d., (mainly at 26s.;) 32,000 bushels Grain at 9d.; 1,450 pks. Butter and 8,100 bxs. Cheese, in lots, at 40s.@45s., mainly at 40s.; 250 bales Hops at ½d.@¾d., direct, and ½d.@¾d., chiefly at ½d., by British outports, (part through rate;) 200 tons Heavy Goods at 20s.@40s.; 135 tons Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d., (Canned Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d.;) 450 bbls. Apples, part at 3s. 6d.; Refined Sugar quoted at 30s.; and, by sail, 600 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1½d.; 1,400 sacks Flour at 22s. 6d.; small lots of Measurement Goods at 15s.@17s. 6d. Also, a British ship, 1,414 tons, hence with 20,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 1½d.....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour, chiefly of through freight and forward shipment, within the range of 2s. 6d.@2s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; 4,500 sacks Flour and Meal, mostly through freight and for forward shipment, on the basis of 25s.@27s. 6d.; 800 pks. Butter and 1,000 bxs. Cheese, in lots, at 30s.; 150 tons Provisions, in lots, at 35s.@40s. ₩ ton and 6s.@6s. 6d. ₩ tierce and 5s. ₩ bbl., (part through freight;) small lots of Heavy Goods at 35s.@40s.; 1,300 pks. Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. ₩ ton, (Canned Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d.;) Refined Sugar quoted at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 300 bbls. Apples at 4s.....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, 1,500 sacks Flour at 26s. 3d.; 500 pks. Butter at 50s.; 150 bbls. Apples at 4s. Also, a British ship, 913 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (placed under contract previous to arrival,) at 4s.....FOR THE EAST COAST OF IRELAND—A foreign bark, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s., (option of Bristol Channel direct,) and three foreign barks, (to arrive,) with, respectively, about 7,200, 6,500, and 4,800 quarters do., from do., reported within the range of 5s. 3d.@5s. 9d.....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A British bark, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 6s. 4½d., a Norwegian bark, 452 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do. (a recharter) at 6s. 3d.; a Dutch bark, 341 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters do. at 6s. 6d.; four foreign barks, (to arrive,) hence, with, respectively, about 5,500, 4,800, 4,500, and 4,000 quarters do., reported at 6s.@6s. 3d.; three foreign barks, (two to arrive,) with, respectively, about 4,400, 4,300, and 4,200 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 6s.@6s. 3d.; six foreign barks, with, respectively, about 6,500, 5,100, 5,000, 4,000, 3,500, and 3,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 6s. 3d.@7s.; three foreign barks, (to arrive,) with, respectively, about 5,200, 4,400, and 4,000 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 1½d.@6s. 3d.; a British steam-ship, hence, with about 8,500 quarters do. (a recharter) at 6s. 4½d., (option of the Continent, excluding Rouen;) an American ship, with Wheat, from San Francisco, reported at 66s. 3d., (option of the Continent at 71s. 3d.;) and a British ship, with Deals, from St. John, at 62s. 6d.....FOR HAVRE—By steam, equal to 150 tons general cargo, in lots, on the basis of 37s. 6d.@42s. 6d. for Heavy, and 25s.@35s. for Measurement Goods (part through freight.) Also, a British bark, 528 tons, hence, with about 6,000 quarters Grain at 6s., (option of Dunkirk or Antwerp;) and a Norwegian ship, 840 tons, and a Norwegian bark, 658 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for Provisions and general cargo at current rates; a British steam-ship and a Norwegian bark with Cotton and general cargo from New-Orleans, reported at current rates; quoted for Cotton, by steam, at 1c.@1 1-16c., and by sail, at ⅝c.....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 1,350 pks. Heavy Goods at 32s. 6d.@35s., and about 100 tons Measurement Goods at 22s. 6d.@30s.....FOR ROTTERDAM—A Norwegian bark, 655 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.....FOR OPORTO—An American bark, 399 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 10½d.....FOR ARROYO—An American schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, reported on private terms.....FOR RICHMOND—Two schooners, hence, with general cargo at market rates.....FOR SOMERSET—A schooner, with Sand, from Poughkeepsie, at $1 50.....FOR SALEM—Three schooners, hence, with Coal at $1 60.....FOR BOSTON—Eight schooners, hence, with Coal at $1 50@$1 70; a schooner, with do., from Port Johnson, at $1 60; a schooner, with Iron and Wood, from Brooklyn, at $1 80@$2; another, with Cement, from Eddyville, at 26c. net.....FOR EAST BOSTON—A schooner, with Coal, from Perth Amboy, at $1 80.....FOR NORWICH—Three schooners, with Coal, from Hoboken, at $1 10.....FOR NEW-YORK—Three schooners, with Lumber, from St. John, N. B., reported at $2 37½@$3.....The American brig Eliza Stevens, 445 tons, (of Boston, now at Philadelphia, built at Calais, Me., in 1866, and last repaired in December, 1877,) has been purchased, on New-York account, at $6,000.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE MARKETS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 5.—Coffee—Market quiet, downward tendency; Rio, good firsts, 7,000@7,150 reis ₩ 10 kilos. Average daily receipts, 14,800 bags. Shipments of the week—To the Channel and North of Europe, 5,600 bags; to the United States, 103,000 bags; to the Mediterranean, 1,000 bags. Sales of the week—For the Channel and North of Europe, 4,000 bags; for the United States, 19,000 bags; for the Mediterranean, none. Stock, 150,000 bags. Exchange on London, 21¾. Freights, per sail, for the Channel, 35s.

SANTOS, Nov. 5.—Coffee—Market quiet, downward tendency; Superior Santos, 6,600@6,800 reis ₩ 10 kilos. Average daily receipts, 5,500 bags. Shipments of the week—To all countries, 13,000 bags; to the Channel, Europe, and the Mediterranean, 4,000 bags. Sales of the week—For Europe, 8,000 bags; for the United States, 6,000 bags. Stock, 76,000 bags.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG SCOTCH LADY WISHES VISITING engagements; acquirements, English, French, German, and music; two years' experience. Address SYSTEM, Miss Leggett's book store, No. 1,184 Broadway.

EXPERIENCED TUTOR, YALE GRADUATE desires private pupils; highest references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 275 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A YALE GRADUATE WISHES PRIVATE pupils; highest City reference. Address EXPERIENCE, Box No. 113 Times Office.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—ORGANS, $30, $40, $50, $55, $65, $75, upward; 7-octave pianos, $100 and $125; 7⅓ do., $130, $140, upward, cash; warranted. Installments received. Instruments tuned and repaired. HORACE WATERS, Agt., 826 Broadway, cor. 12th-st.

FINE ARTS.

AN ARTIST WOULD DO FAMILY PORTRAITS in payment for table board, vicinity of Reservoir-square. Address X., Box No. 262 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

SLATE AND MARBLE MANTELS IN GREAT variety; steps and risers. General slate and marble manufacturers. T. B. STEWART & CO., Nos. 75 and 77 West 23d-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILSEY HOUSE.—Ladies' private office. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

SAUCES, &C.

GREAT REDUCTION

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Signature is on every bottle of the GENUINE

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

It imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD JOINTS, GAME, &c.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Sold and used throughout the world.

TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT BENEFIT IN HAVING A BOTTLE WITH THEM.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

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LEA & PERRINS,

No. 26 College-place and No. 1 Union-square.

NEW-YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 5 EAST 22D-ST., corner of BROADWAY. The gentlemen whose names follow have had one or more sons fitted for college:

HENRY H. ALEXANDER,	ELIAS S. HIGGINS,
FRANCIS N. BANGS,	CALVIN E. KNOX,
HENRY N. BEERS,	THOS. LEBOUTILLIER,
JOHN BROOKS,	HENRY F. MARSHALL,
Rev. D. R. COOK, D. D.,	ORSON D. MUNN,
BENJAMIN CURTIS,	WM. H. OSBORN,
HENRY DAY,	Judge VAN VORST,
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Rates moderate. No extras for class tuition. Circulars at Putnam's and Randolph's bookstores. Many good boys have entered. Only such desired.

MISS COMSTOCK, 32 AND 34 W. 40TH-ST. FACING RESERVOIR PARK. NO. 32 W. 40TH-ST. ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN Boarding and Day School. MONDAY, SEPT. 29. NO. 34 W. 40TH-ST. GERMAN and ENGLISH KINDERGARTEN; Gymnastics; Studio; Private class for young boys. Classical Department.

MME. DE SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 29. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL, NO. 12 WEST 45th-st., reopens Sept. 22. Separate department for young ladies and little girls. Boys' department as usual. Thorough instruction; careful training. English, French, German, and Latin taught.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School for young ladies and little girls, No. 148 Madison-av.; advanced classes in history and literature; German taught by Mme. Frechi. A few young ladies received into the family.

MISS ARCHARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, and English Kindergarten. Will reopen Oct. 1, at No. 40 East 30th-st.

MISSES DE BRUYN KOPS AND MISS KEITH (formerly Mlle. N. d'Oremieulx and Miss Keith) French Boarding and Day School, No. 277 Madison-av., corner of 40th-st., opens Sept. 25, 1879.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS, NO. 47 EAST 21ST-ST., BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. Lessons in music by her sister, Mrs. King.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sing Sing, N. Y. Ancient and Modern Languages, Painting, Music, and the Sciences, with Laboratory and Apparatus. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MISS ANNA LAMB'S SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND YOUNG BOYS.—Kindergarten reopened Sept. 22, No. 113 East 56th-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. Primary, Commercial, and Classical Departments. HOBBY & AKIN, Principals.

$60 PER QR.—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes; no extras; open Sept. 10. Send for chromo of place and catalogue. W. H. Bannister, A. M.

LITTLE BOYS.—SPECIAL ADVANTAGES, lower rates, boarding-school for boys. E. MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, NO. 53 EAST 52D-ST., will reopen her Primary School and Kindergarten, Oct. 1, 1879. Kindergarten training class Nov. 3.

J. H. MORSE'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1,267 Broadway. Gymnasium and drawing free.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE HARRISON SAFETY BOILER, COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE, NO. 21 COURTLANDT-ST., ROOM NO. 56, NEW-YORK.

Proposals will be received at this office for the Manufacture of the HARRISON PATENT BOILER. Bids must be sent in by Monday Noon.

W. H. HARRISON.

PROPOSALS FOR COTTON STOCKINGS. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 31, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1879, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., as follows:

28,000 pairs of COTTON STOCKINGS, to be of three colors, viz.: Gray Mixed, Brown Mixed, and White, (unbleached.)

Proposals for a less quantity will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals, specifications, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office, where standard samples can be seen.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Cotton Stockings," and addressed to the undersigned. D. H. RUCKER, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CALVIN STEVENS, PLOWDON STEVENS, and JOHN W. STEVENS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Calvin Stevens, Plowdon Stevens, and John W. Stevens, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the eighteenth day of November, 1879, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the seventh day of October, 1879. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk. o24-law3wF

NO. 6,891.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIGMUND T. MEYER and ASHER T. MEYER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John W. Little, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estates of Sigmund T. Meyer and Asher T. Meyer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 30th day of October, A. D. 1879. THOMAS W. HARRIS, Assignee, No. 372 Broadway. o31-law3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,778.—In the matter of EDWIN P. MERRITT, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk. BRESSON & WARE, Att'ys. o24-law3wF

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that TERRENCE FITZPATRICK, proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel, of the City of Newark, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months. PHILIP A. GIFFORD, Assignee, 215 Market-st., Newark, N. J. P. L. PENNEY, Attorney for Assignee. Dated Oct. 18th, 1879. o24-law3wF

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work in a private family; must be neat and tidy. Apply at No. 41 Barrow-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER FROM 10 A. M. TO 4 P. M. Address, with references, stating lowest terms, &c., EUREKA, Post Office Box No. 1,295, New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A WELL-EDUCATED GERMAN LADY wants a place in which she can make herself generally useful; would assist in the care of children, and is able to take charge of household affairs. Call at No. 146 East 83d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young woman; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d-st., one flight.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; will assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address N. D., Box No. 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; understands her business; best of City reference and from her present employer. Apply in office, No. 139 East 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address 612 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—Is thoroughly competent; first-class references. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist with washing and ironing; best reference. Call at 40 West 26th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, together; understand their business; do work of small private family if required; competent and obliging; City or country; best references. Call, for two days, at No. 262 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, desserts, good bread and biscuit; four years' City reference. Call at No. 26 East 40th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; BY respectable women, in City; American or English families only; $15; best references. Call or address M., No. 229 East 21st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH AND French cook; makes all kinds soups, meats, game; bread, cakes, pastry, desserts of all kinds; best reference. Call at No. 136 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN; PROTestant; under a good cook, male or otherwise; good references. Call at No. 192 State-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands cooking; good bread and biscuit maker; good City reference. Call at No. 26 East 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK. Apply at No. 161 West 11th-st., present employer's, for two days, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL AS cook; assist with washing; good bread and biscuit baker. Call at No. 451 West 40th-st., the Rev. Paul.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; good reference; country preferred. Call at No. 217 East 29th-st., Room No. 17.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in private family; first-class references. Call at No. 128 West 19th-st., two flights.

COOK.—GOOD BAKER; BEST OF CITY REFERence from last place. Call at No. 436 West 28th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG LADY EXperienced in dress-making, few more customers by day; highest reference given. Address A. T., Box No. 287 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE engagements by the day; understands fitting. Mrs. M. Davis, No. 55 Norfolk-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker will go out by the day; reference given. Call for three days, at No. 160 East 49th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY SMART, INDUSTRIOUS Protestant American woman, the general work of a family; plain cook; excellent laundress. Address Mrs. Woods, Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish girl to do house-work in a small family; City or country; with reference. Address C. N., Box No. 318 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; competent maid; is good hair-dresser; very good City reference. Call at No. 1 East 28th-st., present employers.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A woman; good hair-dresser; nine years' experience. Address S., Box No. 294 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; can cut and fit; City reference. Call at No. 20 East 13th-st., near University-place.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; will assist with chamber-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress or chamber-maid and fine washing; four years' reference. Call at No. 47 West 19th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress; good City reference. Address B. B., Box No. 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman; understands the care of a baby, or would wait on an invalid lady; can do waiting, chamber-work, and family sewing. Address Country, Box No. 270 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE TO growing children and do plain sewing; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 211 East 28th-st.; ring bell.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMan as nurse to a baby or grown children; take entire charge; City reference. Call at No. 101 West 33d-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL CAPABLE of taking charge of baby from birth; assist in chamber-work or sewing; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 255 West 30th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON TO TAKE care of children; no objections to chamber-work or sewing; good reference. Call at No. 243 West 47th-st., Room No. 6.

NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE A place for a first-class wet-nurse; a thoroughly reliable woman in every respect. Wages moderate. Inquire for Marcella Taylor, No. 315 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS INFANT'S nurse, or take care of one or two growing children; good reference. Call at No. 313 East 115th-st., Harlem.

SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—CAN cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; fully competent in either capacity; first-class reference. Call at No. 939 4th-ave.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class seamstress; is an excellent chamber-maid; first-class City reference. Call at No. 260 West 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH Protestant young woman in a private family; makes all kinds of salads, &c.; will assist with chamber-work. Call at present employer's, No. 165 Madison-av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—FIRST-class; in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 East 35th-st.; ring first bell.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman gentlemen's washing to do at home. Call at No. 226 West 42d-st., second floor, back room. Mrs. Kypher.

MALES.

A MAN AND WIFE WISH A SITUATION to take care of private house or janitor in flats; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 239 East 13th-st., top floor, front rooms.

BUTLER.—BY A SWISS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; two and a half years' reference from last employer. Address A. B., No. 159 East 42d-st.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS BUTLER; five years' experience. Call or address J. A., at Continental Market, No. 1,266 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM OR JANITOR.—By German Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his duties; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Any gentleman who is looking for a faithful and trustworthy servant can address Coachman, Box No. 311 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN OF experience in the care of horses; is willing and obliging; understands the care of steam and hot-air furnaces; can manage a steam-pump. Call on or address former employer, Dr. Hyde, No. 20 West 53d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended by his present employer. Address J. L., Box No. 298 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, SINGLE; thoroughly understands his business; is a good gardener, can milk and will make himself useful; is trustworthy, honest, and sober, as his last employer will certify. Address D., Box No. 225 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND WAITER.—BY A SINGLE German; understands his business thoroughly; willing to make himself useful; seven years' best City reference. Address Coachman, No. 104 Forsyth-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; single; understands his business thoroughly; first-class City reference from last employer. Apply at private stables, No. 21 West 22d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SINGLE MAN; will milk and make himself generally useful; best of reference from last employer. Address G. K., Box No. 218 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man in a private family; sober; six years' reference; country preferred. Call at last employer's, No. 1 University-place.

COACHMAN.—WITH FIRST-CLASS CITY REFerences; with a small family. Call or address No. 6 East 27th-st., for two days.

FURNACE-MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN TO take care of furnace fires for the Winter; good reference. Call or address J. W. Wyndel, 145 West 33d-st.

GARDENER.—BY MARRIED MAN; ENGLISH; no family; thorough practical man; understands the management of hot and cold graperies, green-houses, vegetable growing, raising and management of fancy stock; good farmer; best of references. Call or address J. B., No. 131 West 33d-st.

WAITER.—BY A MAN WITH 10 YEARS' CITY reference for capabilities; is a thorough waiter; understands all kinds of salads, and the care of silver and glass; is willing, civil, and industrious. Address A. D., Box No. 269 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a Frenchman; first-class in his business; very good references. Address G. M., Box No. 274 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER OR PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, a second man's place in private family, or as light porter in wholesale store or hotel; very best references. Call or address Advertiser, No. 137 East 50th-st.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Nov. 6:

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, William B. Martin, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 75, No. 519 Broome-st., north side, 20 feet west of Thompson-st., for $7,000, to National Life Insurance Company, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, disposed of the two three-story brick dwellings, with lots each 24.2 by 106, Nos. 196 and 198 East 3d-st., north side, 80 feet west of Avenue B, for $13,000, to Mary R. Cummings, a defendant in the legal action. Also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 26.8 by 109 by 98.9 by 25 by 72.1 by 84, on 3d-av., south-west corner of 26th-st., for $44,500, to Franklin H. Delano and others, as Trustees and plaintiffs. Also, similar sale, David Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.6 by 61.9, No. 538 9th-av., east side, 28 feet south of 40th-st., for $3,650, to Samuel T. Reynolds; also, similar house, with lot 16.6 by 61.9, No. 540 9th-av., east side, adjoining above, sold for $4,000, to Bank for Savings, plaintiff; also, similar house, with lease of lot 16.6 by 61.9, No. 542 9th-av., south-east corner of 40th-st., sold for $6,500, to same purchaser; lease expires May 1, 1889; and three-story frame and brick buildings, with lot 28.2 by 49.5, No. 356 West 40th-st., south side, 61.9 feet east of 9th-av., sold for $4,300, to same purchaser. Also, similar sale, G. Noxon Campbell, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 112.6 by 199.8, on East 94th-st., north side, 212.6 feet west of 3d-av., for $15,140, to Jacob Campbell and Jared V. Peck, Administrator and plaintiff. Also, similar sale, William A. Walker, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front house and two-story brick stable, with three lots, each 25 by 199.10, on West 128th-st., north side, running through to 129th-st., 225 feet west of 6th-av., for $30,100, to Annie T. La Farge, plaintiff.

Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, William T. Dunning, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 22.3 by 75, No. 106 East 56th-st., south side, 22.6 feet east of 4th-av., for $10,000, to Louisa Mass, plaintiff.

James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James McDonald, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 17.6 by 100.5, on East 61st-st., north side, 65 feet west of Lexington-av., for $14,000, to Jose F. Miranda, plaintiff.

William Abbott, Executor's sale, of the two-story frame house, with lot 20 by 62.8, No. 576 Carroll-st., south side, near 6th-av., Brooklyn, for $510, to R. F. Trust.

A. P. Riker sold at public auction eight lots, each 20 by 200, on Marcy-av., corner of Harrison-av., Brooklyn, for $17,050, to Hayward & Lynch; also, two lots, each 18 by 74.2, on Gwinnett-st., south side, 157 feet east of Marcy-av., Brooklyn, sold for $3,505, to same purchasers.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by R. F. Raymond of the following improved City real estate: No. 120 Wall-st., No. 192 Front-st., Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st., No. 126 Chambers-st., Nos. 46, 48, 50, and 58 White-st., and No. 371 Broadway, to Nov. 13; and sale by Richard V. Harnett of 10 lots, on West 121st-st., west of 8th-av., to same date.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Nov. 6.

Houston-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Lewis-st., 20x50, and also rear lot, 50 ft. e. of Lewis-st. and 50 ft. n. of Houston-st., 20x25; Adolph Green and wife to August Krollmann	$6,150
84th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 12.5x100.5; Sanlsbury L. Bradley and wife to Nunes C. Ferris	13,500
38th-st., No. 22 East, 18x100.5; John D. Lyon and wife to C. B. Gunther, Trustee, &c.	30,000
56th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25.1x83.8x25x85.8; Gabriel Sommer and wife to Lydia G. Donnell and another	8,000
Madison-av., e. s., 79 ft. s. of 61st-st., 21.5x109; Benjamin S. Kimball to Timothy T. Kimball	31,200
114th-st., n. s., 292 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16x100.10; Anthony Smyth and wife to Johanna Muhlker	7,500
Stanton-st., No. 308, 25x75; Terence Loughran and wife to Theresia Rose	9,625
5th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 65th-st., 50x100; George Bliss and wife to James Stillman	75,000
Cliff-st., No. 89; Catharine Chatillon to John P. and George H. Chatillon, one-third interest	nom.
3d-av., n. w. corner of 161st-st., 100x100.11; S. H. Thayer and wife to Mary Duffy	nom.
Greene-st., No. 169; P. H. Vernon, Referee, to Jeremiah W. Dimick	8,900
11th-av., s. e. corner of 59th-st., 200x98.9; William P. Dixon, Referee, to James Pyle	17,000
78th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x102.2; Anthony McQuade to Rachel Rothschild	24,000
126th-st., s. s., 337.6 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x99.11; also, n. s. of 126th-st., 375 ft. e. of 7th-av., 75x99.11; Marius G. Ballou to Agostine Ballou	100
115th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x61.8x irregular; R. E. McCafferty, Referee, to Mary H. Drake	4,200
145th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x99.11; Emily V. Satterlee and husband to Euphemia S. Coffin	5,000
92d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x201.5; William Laimbeer and wife to Roger Maguire	24,000
Same property; Roger Maguire to W. H. Hays	26,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Gawtry, William M., to J. H. Rapp & Sons; n. s. 119th-st., between Avenue A and Harlem River, 100x100, also dock at foot of street, 2 years, for annual rent of	$900
Klinger, John, to Katharine Blum; part of No. 313 Avenue B, 5¼ years, for annual rent of	540
Lewis, John W., to "Lewis & Co.," No. 520 Washington-st. and No. 313 West-st., 2 years, for annual rent of	1,400
Murphy, Daniel, to George H. Wheeler; Nos. 426 and 428 Pearl-st., 10 years, for annual rent of	1,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Casper, Israel, and wife to William R. Bell; s. s. 73d-st., e. of 2d-av., 3 months	$870
Crowe, Catharine, to Francisco Agramonte and wife; No. 317 Grand-st., 3 years	8,000
Delamare, Jennie M. L., and husband to J. G. J. Donegan; s. s. Charlton-st., w. of Macdougal-st., 1 year	1,060
Duffy, Mary, and husband to the New-York Life Insurance Company; n. w. corner of 3d-av. and 161st-st., 5 mortgages, 3 years, total	43,000
Dunham, Mary A., and others to the Chatham National Bank; n. s. 27th-st., e. of Lexington-av., and other property, notes	26,498
Engelhart, George, and wife to Mary E. Constant; n. s. 78th-st., w. of 1st-av., 2 mortgages, 3 months, total	8,000
Ferris, Jesse F., and wife to S. L. Bradley; s. s. 84th-st., w. of 4th-av., 2 years	1,500
Ford, Robert T., to the New-York Life Insurance Company; s. e. corner of Broadway and 43d-st., 1 year	200,000
Freeborn, Thomas, and wife to William H. Hoople; e. s. Lexington-av., n. of 40th-st., 5 years	10,000
Kimball, Benjamin S., to E. G. Leonard; e. s. Madison-av., s. of 61st-st., 1 year	22,000
Maguire, Roger, to William Laimbeer; n. s. 92d-st., w. of 9th-av., 3 years	18,000
Mathews, William, and wife to Jacob K. Lockman and another, Executors, &c.; s. s. 55th-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 year	15,000
Ost, Adam, and wife to George Ehret; e. s. Greenwich-av., s. of 11th-st., 3 years	5,000
Pyle, James, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. e. corner of 11th-av. and 59th-st., 1 year	8,000
Reynolds, L., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s. s. Horatio-st., w. of 8th-av., 1 year	3,500
Seitz, Charles, and wife to John T. Willetts and others, Executors, &c.; s. s. 80th-st., w. of 3d-av., 5 years	9,000
Slosson, Josephine, and husband to Peter Naylor and another, Trustees; n. s. Albany-st., w. of Washington-st., &c., 5 years	10,000
Treacy, Thomas F., to Samuel O. Wright; n. s. 111th-st., e. of Madison-av., 3 months	3,000
Vermeule, Mary C., and others to Isaac Jennings; e. s. Columbia-st., n. of Delancey-st., 3 years	2,700

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Johnson, A. J., to J. M. Scribner, Jr., Executor, &c.	$11,000
Lippe, Theresa, to C. Mooney	1,757
Manhattan Life Insurance Institution to Washington Life Insurance Company	10,000
Silleck, H. G., to H. G. Silleck, Jr.	6,000
Smith, Augustine, Trustee, &c., to Elizabeth Wallis	2,000
Walter, T. H., to E. S. Coffin	nom.
Thorn, L. M., to W. K. Thorn	1,125
United States Trust Company to Alsop Howell	15,440

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST. — ELEGANT full-size house; price very reasonable; with or without furniture; others, all sizes, on 5th and Madison avs., embracing fine corners. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

IRVING & LORD, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 25 William-st. References: William Astor; Henry Day, of Lord, Day & Lord; Judge Palmer, Mutual Life.

NO. 41 WEST 38TH-ST.—AT AUCTION.—Five-story and basement brown-stone house, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Nov. 12.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

APARTMENTS TO LET IN THE NEW APARTment-house, No. 758 7th-av., especially adapted for small genteel families; all modern improvements and conveniences; halls heated; janitor in attendance; moderate rents. Apply to Romaine Brown, 1,280 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HIGH-STOOP FURNISHED HOUSE until May 1, by a very small and careful family of adults; references unexceptionable; location between 5th and 6th avs. Address, stating street and number, also terms, CAREFUL, Box No. 304 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BLACK GELDING, 15¾ hands, 10 years old; an excellent roadster; said to be admired; Miner & Stevens wagon, with harness, in good order. Apply at 138 West 14th-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

BOTHNIA, Nov. 12, 3 P. M. | ALGERIA, Nov. 26, 3 P. M.
GALLIA, Nov. 19, 9 A. M. | SCYTHIA, Dec. 3, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry.......Saturday, Nov. 8, noon
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jennings...Thurs., Nov. 13, 3:30 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy...Saturday, Nov. 22, noon

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA..........TUESDAY, Nov. 11, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........TUESDAY, Nov. 18, 9:30 A. M.
MONTANA..........TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING..........TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 7:30 A. M.
ARIZONA..........TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1:30 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA (extra steamer)..Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Steamer MIKADO..........Thursday, Nov. 13, 3 P. M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..Thurs. Nov. 20, 11 A. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

BREMEN......Sat., Nov. 8 | MAIN........Sat., Nov. 22
NECKAR......Sat., Nov. 15 | MOSEL.......Sat., Nov. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	60
Steerage	30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Nov. 15, 6 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Nov. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Nov. 29, 5:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Thursday, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st. Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, Trudelle.......Wednesday, Nov. 12, 3 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.......Wednesday, Nov. 26, 3 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sangliers.....Wednesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.

Checks drawn on Crédit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Bolivia..........Nov. 8, noon | Ethiopia....Nov. 22, noon
Anchoria...Nov. 15, 6 A. M. | Circassia...Nov. 29, 5 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Elysia..........Nov. 8, noon | Victoria....Nov. 15, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....Thurs., Nov. 13 | GELLERT..Thurs., Nov. 27
WESTPHALIA..Th. Nov. 20 | LESSING.......Thurs., Dec. 4

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every 10 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.

VADERLAND, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 3 P. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, No. 57 Broadway, New-York. JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
P. CALAND..........Wednesday, Nov. 19
W. A. SCHOLTEN..........Saturday, Nov. 29

1st Cabin, $65—$70; 2d Cabin, $45—$50; Steerage, $22.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Egypt, Sat., Nov. 8, 12 M. | Spain, Th., Nov. 11, 2:30 P. M.

FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks:)

France, Wed., Nov. 12, 3 P. M. | Erin, Sat., Nov. 15, 6 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's office, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY...Monday, Nov. 10, noon. Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING...Saturday, Nov. 15, noon.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA: Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY...Monday, Nov. 24, noon.

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st., at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton.....Saturday, Nov. 8
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson...Wed., Nov. 12

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

C. D. OWENS, General Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. | GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.

*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (new)......Saturday, Nov. 15
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only), Nov. 22, 12 M.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Saturday, Nov. 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Dec. 13

*Meals à la carte, small table service.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 8 and Nov. 25 for Vera Cruz via Sisal, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote........SAT., Nov. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. Van Sice...WED., Nov. 19

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer GEORGE W. CLYDE......SATURDAY, Nov. 8
Steamer MORRO CASTLE........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA..........Thursday, Nov. 13
S. S. NIAGARA..........Saturday, Nov. 22

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

ELECTIONS.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIrectors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking rooms, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11. Polls open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Broadway, 32d-st. and 6th-av. Open daily, 10 to 3. Monday and Saturday, 10 to 7. JNO. W. BRITTON, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Open Board of Stock Brokers,

Of the City of New-York,
"OLD POST OFFICE," NASSAU-ST.

New-York, Nov. 6, 1879.

THIS ASSOCIATION IS NOW OPEN FOR THE transaction of business with quotations from all the principal Exchanges of the world.

Business will be done in accordance with the following plan:

All transactions of one hundred shares and over, at the option of the parties making the contracts, shall be delivered by certificate and check received for same.

All contracts of purchase and sale of lots from ten to one hundred shares shall be considered a delivery, by the making and exchanging of contracts between the buyer and the seller, the aforesaid contracts to be settled either by payment of difference, or renewal of contract on the fortnightly settlement day, or by substitution, as hereinafter provided.

When the holder of a contract has disposed of the same, he may at once notify the Trust Depository officer of the fact and that his own contract is closed. The Trust Depository officer shall at once notify the party to whom it has been issued, who must bring it to him and exchange it for a substituted contract, receiving or paying the difference in cash.

Whenever the market price of a stock shall be five per cent. or more above or below the stated price of any existing contract, the holder thereof in whose favor the difference exists may call upon the maker to execute and exchange new contracts at the market price and pay him the difference.

On the 1st and 15th of every month all preceding contracts are to be canceled and deposits returned from the Trust Depository Fund.

There shall be a Trust Depository officer, who shall hold all funds deposited with him in trust, and with appropriate assistance, to receive and retain deposits until the next ensuing fortnightly settlement day upon all contracts upon which deposits have been called up—or unless such deposits have been previously returned on settled contracts. Said officer shall perform such other duties as are required of him in the execution of this plan. He shall be at all times subject to the supervision and direction of the Contract Committee, and for sufficient cause may be suspended or removed by them, subject to appeal to the Governing Committee.

All contracts of from ten to one hundred shares of stock, unless expressly stated otherwise at the time of making purchase or sale, are to be considered as being for the "account." Members wishing to buy or deliver scrip will specify "Ex."

The Trust Depository officer will indorse on the contract upon the deposit of funds with him to make contract good the amount of such deposit, and issue a duplicate receipt therefor to the depositor. This deposit will be surrendered to depositor on the accompaniment of contract or signature of holder to the Trust Depository.

All contracts of from ten to one hundred shares of stock between members are to be considered "flat" unless otherwise specified.

If the 1st and 15th of the month fall upon Sunday or a legal holiday, the day preceding shall be considered the proper settling day.

There shall be a Contract Committee of five members of the Governing Committee, who shall have supervision of all matters appertaining to the contract business and of the Trust Depository officer, and make proper rules to govern the same, subject to the approval of the Governing Committee.

A charge for care of deposits will be made, the amount of which will be hereafter announced.

Thirty Year Six Per Cent. Bonds

OF THE

CHICAGO, MIL. & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL DUE JULY 1, 1909.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000,
WITH REGISTRATION PROVISION,
SECURED BY A
FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION,
Comprising 212 miles, formerly known as the WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.
Now owned by the
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

No. 26 Nassau-st.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,

No. 63 William-st.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

CHARTERED 1822. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS OF STOCK. LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEY.

Capital and surplus invested in Government securities. PARTIES DEPOSITING MONEY WITH THIS INSTITUTION will receive INTEREST from date of deposit, and may make and withdraw the same at pleasure. EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, AND OTHERS will be accorded every attention.

This company is authorized to act in every position of trust.

R. G. ROLSTON, President. G. F. TALMAN, Vice-Pres.
R. G. BOYD, Second Vice-Pres. G. P. FITCH, Secretary.
W. D. SEARLS, Assistant Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MOSES TAYLOR, | G. F. TALMAN,
J. J. ASTOR, | SAMUEL SLOAN,
ISAAC BELL, | R. G. ROLSTON.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST.,

Do a General Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 9 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company first mortgage bonds are hereby notified to present them to the Trustees for payment at par value, the same having been drawn according to the terms of the mortgage; and if not presented, all interest on same will cease on and after the first day March, 1880: Numbers 1,143, 2,859, 496, 2,461, 1,612, 913, 1,206, 834, 1,063, 3,363, 2,489, 1,112, 1,843, 2,018, 3,307, 2,360, 3,254, 812, 2,688, 374, 3,271, 1,624, 2,331, 2,366, 3,245, 1,527, 2,586, 3,211, 3,136, 1,091, 460, 908, 442, 995, 2,756, 1,139, 2,809, 1,560, 801, 1,208, 3,253, 3,210, 3,449, 642, 1,889, 1,141, 3,277, 1,420, 1,577, 2,796, 1,925, 3,082, 2,921, 1,043, 788, 1,305, 627, 1,481, 1,384, 1,854, 2,896, 557, 617, 358, 1,333, 3,313, 2,528, 1,246, 2,190, 1,260, 2,109.

S. M. FELTON, }
GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, } Trustees.
275 South Fourth-st., Philadelphia.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,

Bankers,

NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK..........LONDON

Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

Bankers and Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,

NO. 18 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.

STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin, strictly on commission. U. S. SECURITIES purchased and for sale free of commission. DEPOSITS received subject to check on demand; interest paid on all daily balances at the market rate.

Our office is next door to the N. Y. Stock Exchange, which admits of orders being executed the instant received. The senior partner attends each session of the board, and gives this department his personal attention. Our office is provided with five telegraphic indicators for the use of investors and operators.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

31 PINE-ST., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

New-York, Oct. 28, 1879.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE HAVE this day opened a separate department for the purchase and sale of mining stocks in the San Francisco and other markets.

Mr. H. C. LOGAN, late of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board, will have charge of this branch of our business. PRINCE & WHITELY, No. 64 Broadway.

N. B.—Private telegraph line to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

SMALLEY & HONE,

MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

BROKERS,

NO. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Buy and sell on margins or for investors.

HORTENSE MINING COMPANY, (ORGANized under laws of New-York; stock unassessable,) 200,000 SHARES.

Offices, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and Hortense, Chaffee County, Colorado.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES are offered for sale at ONE DOLLAR per share.

Copies of the prospectus can be obtained from the Financial Agents,

DATER & TIMPSON, No. 26 Broad-st.,
Or from the Attorneys of the company,
SEWELL & PIERCE,
No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 82 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 30, 1879.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Nov. 1, at 3 P. M., and reopened Nov. 17, 1879. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Railroad Company

SIX PER CENT. 30-YEAR BONDS,

SECURED BY A FIRST GENERAL MORTGAGE ON GRAND RIVER VALLEY BRANCH.

AMOUNT ISSUED, $500,000.

To replace same amount of bonds which matured and were paid off Sept. 1, 1879.

PRINCIPAL DUE 1909.
INTEREST SEPT. 1 AND MARCH 1.
COUPON BONDS IN DENOMINATION OF $1,000 EACH, WITH REGISTRATION PROVISION.

A limited amount of the above prime investment bonds for sale by

DE JONGE & CO.,

NO. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S 10 per cent. Bonds, secured under mortgage of Oct. 1, 1856, to J. F. D. Lanier, Trustee. Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf contained in the mortgage heretofore made by The Indiana Central Railway to J. F. D. Lanier, Trustee, and bearing date Oct. 1, 1856, the undersigned, The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, as the lawful successor of the said The Indiana Central Railway Company, the mortgagor in said mortgage, and as present owner of the premises thereby mortgaged, having elected to exercise the option reserved by said mortgage and the bonds secured thereby, to pay off and discharge such bonds as hereinafter mentioned, will, on the day for payment of the next semi-annual instalment of interest, viz., on the 1st day of January, 1880, pay, in such discharge, the principal sums and accrued interest to the time of such payment, of each and all of the outstanding bonds of the said The Indiana Central Railway Company, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and amounting to $666,500, or thereabouts, issued under or secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Holders of such Bonds and the Interest Coupons appertaining thereto are hereby notified to present the same for payment as aforesaid, at the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York City, where payment will accordingly be made.

This notice is given under and in pursuance of the order of Mr. Justice Harlan, made in the suit pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, of James A. Roosevelt and William E. Fosdick against the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, dated Oct. 14, 1879, as well as under and in pursuance of the provisions contained in the Mortgage and Bonds above described, in respect to paying off and discharging such Bonds before maturity.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1879.

THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
By BENJAMIN E. SMITH, President.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, }
WILLIAM E. FOSDICK, } Receivers, &c.

TO THE HOLDERS OF INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY 10 PER CENT. BONDS: The undersigned will purchase up to the 10th of November next, at 101 and accrued interest, the above Bonds which, by order of the court, are to be paid by the Receivers of the C. C. & I. C. Railway Company on Jan. 1, 1880. A. ISELIN & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 IN U. S. BONDS.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. Is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Receiver, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, }
FRED'K H. COSSITT, } Vice-Presidents.
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
JONATHAN THORNE,	JACOB D. VERMILYE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	GEO. MACCULLOCH MILLER,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	ROSWELL SKEEL,
CHAS. G. LANDON,	A. A. LOW,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,	AMOS R. ENO,
FRED'K H. COSSITT,	CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
WM. H. APPLETON,	WM. H. WEBB,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
DAVID DOWS,	PERCY R. PYNE,
MARTIN BATES,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
JAMES P. WALLACE,	CORNELIUS N. BLISS.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	

NOTICE TO ASSENTING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

New-York, Oct. 16, 1879.

Bondholders who have assented to the plan of reorganization are hereby notified that they can subscribe pro rata to their holdings to the sum of $320,000, for the purpose of paying off the outstanding Receiver's Debt.

Each $1,000 bond entitles the holder to pay $40 in cash, and in the event of the purchase of the road by the Committee he will receive $40 of Preferred Stock and $150 of the Common Stock of the new company. The money paid will be returned if the purchase is not made by the Committee on return of the receipt issued therefor.

Bondholders and holders of Receiver's Debt (assented) are also notified that their subscriptions to first mortgage bonds must be paid on or before Nov. 10.

Payment must be made to the undersigned, at No. 20 Nassau-st., on or before Nov. 10, 1879. Certificates to be signed by the Committee must be presented and stamped at time of payment. C. M. JORDAN, Chairman.

NEW-YORK CITY

FIVE PER CENT. BONDS,

(NEW LOAN,)

PAYABLE NOVEMBER, 1884,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE'S SONS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 104 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 31, 1879.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of this company, from the 1st to the 10th of November proximo, inclusive, for the purchase of its FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS for cancellation, for which purpose $10,000 have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees. A. T. ROSE, Treasurer.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 23 5TH-AV. New-York, Oct. 24, 1879.

UPON PRESENTATION AT THIS OFFICE, on or after Nov. 1st prox., of the receipts issued for payments on subscriptions to the Missouri Division loan, the interest thereon will be paid up to Nov. 1, 1879. ROBT. LENOX BELKNAP, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ONTARIO SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 31 Broad-st., New-York, Nov. 6, 1879.

DIVIDEND NO. 49.

The regular monthly dividend of Fifty Cents per share has been declared for October, payable at the office of the Transfer Agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 15th inst.

Transfer-books close on the 10th inst.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1879.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY dividend of this company, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after the 1st December proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d December. G. A. INGERSOLL, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, New-York, Oct. 30, 1879.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) out of the earnings of the past three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of November, 1879.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of November. G. G. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1879.

THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY have this day declared their regular monthly dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share, payable on the 12th inst., at the agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfer-books close on the 5th inst. and reopen on the 13th inst. M. E. COOK, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY (STONINGTON RAILROAD), New-York, Oct. 30, 1879.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. (2 per cent.) will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of November, 1879.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of November. HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

HORN SILVER MINING COMPANY OF UTAH, Office No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of $100,000, (one hundred thousand dollars,) being twenty-five cents per share (par value $25) on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company, on and after Nov. 15. Transfer-books will close Nov. 10, and reopen Nov. 17.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, President.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 1.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent., payable Nov. 15, proxo., at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The transfer-books will close 31st inst., and remain closed until 16th prox. Oct. 24, 1879. GEO. H. ADAMS, Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1879.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½) free from tax, was declared this day out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 10. Transfer-books closed until 11.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., NO. 61 WEST.—Entire second floor; four connecting rooms, or in suites, with board, for parties desiring a comfortable, refined home.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NO. 117 EAST.—Private family; two floors, handsomely furnished, all conveniences, steam heat; table unexceptionable; references.

NO. 47 WEST 24TH-ST.—PRIVATE TABLE only; five rooms, third floor, together or separate; private baths; unusual accommodations for parties willing to pay liberal prices.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR, VERY HANDsomely-furnished, never rented before; very best references as to table, &c.; house heated by steam and grates. No. 117 East 35th-st., near Park-av.

A PRIVATE CHRISTIAN FAMILY CAN LET pleasant rooms, and good board, at low prices; references. Call at No. 235 East 57th-st., near "L" station.

A SUNNY LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, for one or two gentlemen, in a private family; no other boarders; terms moderate. No. 318 West 34th-st.

NO. 36 EAST 30TH-ST.—FIRST FLOOR, three rooms, (private bath-room,) private table or without board; references.

NO. 36 EAST 22D-ST.—CHOICE ROOMS, with or without board; moderate to permanent parties; references.

NO. 139 WEST 14TH-ST.—TWO HANDSOME rooms, on second floor, and two on the fourth, with board; superior accommodations.

NO. 162 WEST 44TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board; table excellent; terms reasonable; references.

TWO DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS, double and single, to let, with first-class board. No. 158 West 44th-st.

NO. 49 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large rooms; day boarders accommodated.

NO. 24 WEST 29TH-ST.—ONE CHOICE SUITE, with private table; handsome rooms for gentlemen, with board.

NO. 398 LEXINGTON-AV.
MRS. FLAGG
offers second floor, with parlor, or divided.

NO. 5 WEST 42D-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, to gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen; reference exchanged.

NO. 15 WEST 30TH-ST.—A THIRD STORY front hall to rent, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 371 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS.—A handsome third floor, with private table; references.

NO. 89 IRVING-PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM GRAMERCY PARK.—Suite of three rooms, third floor, front; private table preferred; references.

FORTY-NINTH-ST., NO. 54 EAST.—PLEASant furnished rooms on second and third floors, with board; references.

NO. 36 EAST 22D-ST.—FINE ROOMS AND superior table, at reasonable rates; table board, $5; references.

NO. 33 WEST 42D, FRONTING RESERVOIR PARK.—Gentleman or party seeking elegant accommodations; third floor; superior board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 349.—PLEASANT ROOMS and first-class table; also table boarders.

NO. 18 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Rooms for families or gentlemen, with board.

NO. 18 PARK-AV.—IN A SMALL FAMILY, second floor, with board.

NO. 275 MADISON-AV.—ONE LARGE ELEgant suite; private table; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—SUITE OF FOUR OR five rooms; desirable for a family; private table.

TO LET—WITH BOARD—NO. 46 WEST 38TH-st.; very pleasant third floor; reference.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 59 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with board; reference.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE.
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 7, 1879.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M. daily, 6:50 A. M., 6:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3:50, 4:50, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:50, 6:05, 6:50, 8:40, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 6:50, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 5:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 7, 1879.

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 22, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester, Niagara Falls, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Watertown and Ogdensburg, and excepting Saturday and Sunday nights, to Montreal, via St. Albans; on Saturdays Montreal car leaves at 6 P. M.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and at No. 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangements of Through Trains from Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 9 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot for Boston at 8, 9:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8, 9:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8, 9:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8, 9:05, A. M., 1, 3, 3:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8, 9:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8, 9:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 6:10 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—7:10 A. M., 12 M., 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkes-barre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M. Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:15 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ST. CLOUD ENGLISH OPERA CO.
AT THE LEXINGTON-AV. OPERA-HOUSE,
58TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV., On
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Nov. 6, 7, 8,
With a GRAND CHORUS of 40 voices,
Will render that Popular Favorite,

H. M. S. PINAFORE.

Miss HELOISE GERALDEAU......as......JOSEPHINE

Admission, 25 cents. A very limited number of Reserved Seats, 50 cents. For Reserved Seats apply to CHAS. A. NEEDHAM, No. 148 East 23d-st.
N. B.—Third-Av. Elevated Railroad station at 59th-st.

CHICKERING HALL. ECCLESTON.

Four Illustrated Institute Lectures at 8 P. M., on the "Romance of English History." By the

REV. J. C. ECCLESTON.

Nov. 7, (To-day)—"Canterbury Cathedral;" Nov. 14—"St. Paul's Cathedral;" Nov. 21—"Westminster Abbey;" Nov. 28—"The Tower of London." Course tickets, reserved seats, $1 50; course tickets, reserved seats, for children and scholars, $1; single seats, reserved, 50 cents; single seats for children, reserved, 25 cents. Tickets at Appleton's, No. 549 Broadway, Chickering Hall; and the School Tickets at the office of J. S. VALE, Manager American Literary Bureau, No. 27 Cooper Institute.

DALY'S (NEW) THEATRE, B'WAY & 30TH-ST.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
EVERY NIGHT at 8. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.
BRONSON HOWARD'S Novel and Picturesque Comedy

WIVES!

A COMPLETE SUCCESS!

THIRD MATINEE OF WIVES TO-MORROW, SATURDAY. The best reserved seats at all matinées, $1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. TENTH WEEK.
E. G. GILMORE..........Lessee and Manager.

ENCHANTMENT.

The KIRALFY BROTHERS' wondrously beautiful spectacle. Multitudes witnessing its Great Variety Act. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2. PALPABLE POPULAR PRICES—Orchestra, orchestra circle, front balcony, $1; balcony, 75 cents. Admission, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.
Broadway and 22d-st.
Lessee and Manager.........Mr. HENRY E. ABBEY
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr. J. K.
EMMET
AND HIS OWN COMPANY
In his new romantic comedy,
FRITZ IN IRELAND.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.
Reserved Seats, Evening, 50 cents, $1, and $1 50.
Reserved Seats, Saturday Matinée, 50 cents and $1.
Evening Performance at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY. STEINWAY HALL.
Dr. L. DAMROSCH..........Conductor.

SATURDAY, Nov. 8, at 8, first Symphony Concert. Soloist, Miss ANNA DRASDIL.
BEETHOVEN: Symphony in A, (No. 7.)
WAGNER: A Faust Overture.
LISZT: Festival Sounds, Symphonic Poem, (first time,) and compositions by Raff, Volkmann, and Schubert. Admission, 50c. and $1; reserved, 50c. and $1 extra. Tickets at Steinway Hall and usual places.

WALLACK'S. OPENS AT 7:30. BEGINS AT 8.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
will be presented a new modern comedy in three acts by H. J. Byron, entitled
OUR GIRLS,
with
NEW SCENERY AND ACCESSORIES
and
A MOST COMPLETE CAST.

HOOLEY'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Dickens's Great Work,
OLIVER TWIST.
With an Exceptional and Wonderful Cast.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.
Sunday evening, Nov. 9, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
Deverell's Forty-seventh Regiment Band.
Monday, Nov. 10, FATINITZA, by the celebrated Opera Company late of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

THE AMERICAN ART GALLERY,
Madison-square, New-York, No. 6 East 23d-st.—Autumn exhibition of the works of American artists. New pictures by E. Johnson, W. Chase, S. R. Gifford, Geo. Inness, Geo. Fuller, S. J. Guy, Wyant, Wm. Hart, J. G. Brown, Sam'l Colman, W. J. Richards, A. Bierstadt, F. A. Bridgman, De Haas, McEntee, and other eminent artists.

Admission, 25c. Open day and evening. Art-rooms adjoining the gallery free. R. E. MOORE, Manager.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EVENINGS.
ASSOCIATION HALL—LECTURE COURSE.
MR. A. A. HAYES, Jr.
A lively, instructive, humorous lecture on
"LIFE IN THE FAR EAST," (China and Japan.)
ILLUSTRATED BY ROCKWOOD.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the hall.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. TWO HOURS OF SOLID FUN. LAST WEEK OF THE FUNNY PIECE NO PINAFORE. With the enchanted ballet and grand tableau. Seats Secured. MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2. | OPERA HOUSE, Broadway and 29th-st.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
CIRCUS. | 728 and 730 Broadway, formerly Globe Theatre.
CIRCUS. | L. B. LENT..........Director.
CIRCUS. | Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2. EVERY EVENING at 8. Beautiful Horses, Handsome Ponies.

STANDARD THEATRE. Broadway and 33d-st.
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES AT 1:30.
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
Performance begins with TRIAL BY JURY.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART..........Proprietors.
THE STANDARD COMEDY THEATRE.
Third month of the
MULLIGAN GUARD CHOWDER.

LECTURES.

FRIEDRICH VON BODENSTEDT.
MIRZA SCHAFFY.
STEINWAY HALL.

FIRST LECTURE (in German) TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1879. Mirza Schaffy will describe his own poetical development, illustrating same with his own most characteristic creations.

SECOND LECTURE (in German) THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, assisted by Mr. Neville Moritz. The poet will speak on the difference of Oriental and Occidental poetry, illustrating same with specimens of his translations and own new poems, after which Mr. Neville Moritz will render some of the poet's latest creations.

THIRD LECTURE, Mirza Schaffy in English. Matinée SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., assisted by Mr. Neville Moritz. Admission, with reserved seats, $1; second balcony, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Schuberth's, 23 Union-square; Bellman's, 111 Broadway; Praetorius & Co.'s, 93 East 14th-st.

COOPER UNION FREE SATURDAY NIGHT Lectures for the People in the Great Hall at 8 P. M.—Saturday, Nov. 8, the lecture will be delivered by Prof. EDWARD S. MORSE, of Salem, Mass. Subject—"ANTIQUITIES OF JAPAN," (illustrated.) Tickets can be had gratis at the office and reading-room of the Cooper Union, and at D. Van Nostrand's book-store, No. 23 Murray-st. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—ON THE 1ST DECEMBER NEXT, by a gentleman, wife, and sister, suite of rooms on the second story; private table and private bath-room; 5th-av., between 30th and 40th-sts., preferred. Address, giving full particulars, J. C., Box No. 313 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

AT THE ELEGANT, NEWLY FURNISHED private house, No. 28 East 25th-st., (Madison-square,) a parlor and bedroom connecting, or separately, to gentlemen only; attendance and cleanliness unsurpassed; references.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT room to let, without board, to gentlemen only. No. 140 West 21st-st.

FAMILY LIVING ENTIRELY PRIVATE will let furnished rooms to gentlemen; references. No. 33 East 29th-st.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH-ST.—ELEGANT BACK parlor suite; good rooms on top floor; all modern improvements.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH ALL accommodations, to gentleman, without board. No. 38 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 37 WEST 9TH-ST.—THREE HANDsomely-furnished rooms, southern exposure, all conveniences; private family; references exchanged.

NO. 12 EAST 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; breakfast if desired; references.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., NO. 104, BETWEEN UNION-SQUARE AND IRVING-PLACE.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, without board, for gentlemen.

HOTELS.

CARROLLTON HOTEL,

Baltimore, Light, and German sts., Baltimore, Md. Rates reduced to $3 and $2 50 per day, according to location of rooms. Extra charges for parlors, baths, and double rooms, according to size. The most convenient and latest-built hotel in the city. Elevator runs continuously to all the floors. All lines of city passenger cars pass the doors. F. W. COLEMAN, Manager. BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10, 1879.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, plaintiff, against WILLIAM C. SPEARS, Harriet L. Mora, Joseph M. Mora, Consuelo Mora, d'Rodriques, and Pedro Rodriques, her husband, and Frank M. Harris, and the United States of America, defendants.—Summons.—This action is tried in the City and County of New-York.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 24, 1879.

MOORE & LOW, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
P. O. Address and Office, No. 162 Broadway, New-York City.

To Joseph M. Mora, Consuelo Mora d'Rodriques, and Pedro Rodriques: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Barrett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 9th day of October, 1879, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City and County of New-York, in said State.—Dated October 9, 1879.

MOORE & LOW, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 162 Broadway, New-York.
o10-law6wF

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
NINTH NIGHT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, Nov. 7, IL TROVATORE.
Manrico, Signor ARAMBURO; Il Conte di Luna, Signor DEL PUENTE; Ferrando, Signor MONTI; Azucena, Mme. LABLACHE; and Leonora, Mme. ADINI.
Director of the music and conductor, Signor ARDITI.
SATURDAY, Nov. 8, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND FAUST MATINEE.
Signori CAMPANINI, DEL PUENTE, GALASSI, Mlle. A. L. CARY, Mme. LABLACHE and Mlle. ALWINA VALLERIA.
MONDAY, Nov. 10, production of Flotow's opera
MARTA.
Lionello, Signor CAMPANINI; Plunketto, Herr BEHRENS, (his first appearance;) Nancy, Mlle. ANNIE LOUISE CARY, and Marta, Mlle. ALWINA VALLERIA.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, RIGOLETTO.
FRIDAY, Nov. 14, production of
AIDA.
With new scenery, dresses, and decorations.
Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8. Office open daily 9 to 5.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE. FAREWELL WEEK OF MR. MAURICE GRAU'S FRENCH OPERA CO.
Mlles. PAOLA MARIE, ANGELE and M. CAPOUL.
To-night, last time of LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
To-morrow, at 1:30, FAREWELL MATINEE.
Last time of GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
MATINEE PRICES—50c., $1 and $1 50.
To-morrow Night, Farewell Night, LES BRIGANDS.
Last appearance of Paola Marie, Angele, and Capoul.
Sunday Evening, FAREWELL SUNDAY CONCERT.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Regular dramatic season opens MONDAY, Nov. 10, with two new plays.
THE PICTURE—A drama by Ion Perdicaris, introducing his COLOSSAL PAINTING. A strong cast, including Nard Almayne, Jos. Wheelock, Marie Prescott, and Harry Gotton.
Also, a farce-comedy by Perdicaris and Perry, entitled LA SOCIETAIRE. Popular prices. Reserved seats, $1 and 50 cents. Admission, 50 and 25 cents.

PROF. RICHARD A. PROCTOR,

The distinguished English Astronomer, will lecture at CHICKERING HALL:
Nov. 10—"The Poetry of Astronomy," or the Beauty and Glory of the Heavens.
Nov. 13—"The Immensity of Space," as revealed by Astronomy.
Nov. 17—"The Vastness of Time," as revealed by Astronomy.
Nov. 20—"Other Worlds and Other Suns."
Brilliant Stereopticon Illustrations.
Reserved seats for the course, $2; single lecture, 75c. Tickets and programmes at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square, and at the American Literary Bureau, No. 27 Cooper Institute.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER.
Begins at 8, over at 10:35.
Saturday Matinée at 1:45.
THIRD WEEK OF
The funniest play ever produced in New-York,
FRENCH FLATS,
Which has been
LAUGHED INTO PERMANENT SUCCESS.
The theatre packed every night from floor to ceiling; hundreds having been turned away, unable to get even admission.
The play is cast to the full strength of the cleverest company in America.—*New-York Herald.*
Seats secured 10 days in advance.

American Institute Exhibition,

3D AND 2D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

Recent Inventions! Operating Machinery!

OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

Tickets at all stations Elevated Railroad for 50 cents, good for admission and passage both ways. Tickets in quantity at a reduction, to be obtained at the door. Downing's Ninth Regiment Band afternoon and evening.

BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE.
No. 1,239 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.
REMODELED AND REDECORATED.
WILL BE REOPENED
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 10, 1879,
with
GORMAN'S ORIGINAL PHILADELPHIA CHURCH CHOIR PINAFORE COMPANY.
SALE OF SEATS
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AT 8 A. M.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. Cor. 14th-st. and 6th-av.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager.
THE LAUGHABLE SUCCESS,
Can only be played TWO WEEKS,
THE TOURISTS
IN THE PULLMAN PALACE CAR.
Under the management of Mr. JOHN P. SMITH.
Fun! Laughter! Mirth! Enjoyment!
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Secure your seats early.

CHICKERING HALL. VANDENHOFF.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S "DICKENS MORNINGS."

Entirely new programmes! Six successive Saturdays, at 2:30 o'clock, beginning TO-MORROW, Nov. 8, 1879. Tickets and programmes at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square, and at the office of J. S. VALE, Manager American Literary Bureau, Room No. 27 Cooper Institute.

ORATORIO SOCIETY. STEINWAY HALL.
Dr. L. DAMROSCH..........Conductor.
Subscribers of last season who wish to retain their seats can secure them at the box office of Steinway Hall from MONDAY, Nov. 10 to SATURDAY, Nov. 15, inclusive. After that date they will be disposed of to new subscribers.
Reserved-seat season tickets to four Public Rehearsals, $3.
Reserved-seat season tickets to four Concerts, $5.

CHICKERING HALL. NOV. 7.
MISS MINNA WRIGHT
WILL GIVE READINGS,
assisted by
Mrs. BELLE COLE, Soprano;
and Miss LIZZIE GLICK.
Reserved seats, 75 cents; admission, 50 cents. Sold at Pond's music store, and at the door.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM, 35TH-ST. & B'WAY.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!
Two Standard English Operas.
H. M. S. PINAFORE at 2 P. M.
BOHEMIAN GIRL at 8 P. M.
By a company of first-class artists, with a full chorus and orchestra. Admission, 50c.; children, 25c.; reserved seats, 25c. extra.

McBRIDE'S "ARCADE NEWS-ROOM,"
No. 71 Broadway, (Rector-Street Station, M. E. R. R.)
Choice reserved seats for BOOTH'S THEATRE, ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE, FIFTH-AV. THEATRE, GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, HAVERLY'S THEATRE, NIBLO'S GARDEN, STANDARD THEATRE, UNION-SQUARE Theatre, WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MR. TRENOR'S FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8:30.
Present and former pupils practice the NEW DANCES, Redowa-Glissade, Bohemian, and National Guard.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
At his residence, No. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Send for circular.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Broadway and 32d-st.,
Is open every day and evening. See circular.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS,
VIA THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.

The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, Sundays included, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M.

Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good ONLY for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY. Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, ITS SURROUNDINGS, and all stations on the New-York, Boston and Air Line, Derby and North Hampton Railroads direct.—Steamers JOHN H. STARIN and ERASTUS CORNING leave Pier 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 9 P. M., every night in the week except Saturday; arrive in New-Haven in time for all morning trains on all railroads; best facilities for passengers and freight; fare, $1; excursion, $1 50. Starin's New-Haven Transportation Line. JOHN H. STARIN, Proprietor.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.

For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 6th...	3:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 5th.	3:00 A. M.
Friday, 7th....	9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 6th..	1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 8th...	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 7th....	1:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 11th...	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 10th...	1:00 P. M.
Wedn'sday, 12th.	2:30 P. M.	Wedn'sday, 12th.	6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 13th..	2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 13th.	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 15th..	9:00 A. M.	Friday, 14th...	8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when the steamer THOMAS CORNELL leaves at 2 P. M.

ELECTION DAY. STEAM-BOAT THOMAS CORNELL will leave for Rondout on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 9 A. M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND ST. JOHN, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

A.—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamer SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier 49 (New No. 41) North River, Leroy-st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for Troy and all points North and West. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days, $2. Steamer leaving Sunday evening lands at Albany.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; mammoth palace steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4:40 P. M., Jersey City 4:40 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 35 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Landing at New-Hamburg and Milton.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6 P. M., Pier 42, Canal-st., N. R. Fare, including berth, 50c.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 34, Harrison-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

MR. WHITCHURCH NERVOUS

HIS PROSECUTION OF POLICE CAPT. WILLIAMS.

MR. GEORGE BLISS, AS COUNSEL FOR THE ACCUSED OFFICER, MAKES A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE, AND CONDUCTS A SHARP CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The trial of Capt. Williams on the charges preferred by Superintendent Walling, arising out of the alleged clubbing of Charles W. Smith at Madison-square, on Oct. 15, at the time of the parade of the National Guard, was resumed yesterday before the Police Commissioners. It was generally supposed that the case would be immediately postponed in order to await the result of the indictment against Capt. Williams for assault and battery. At 1 o'clock, when Commissioner French began the trials of officers for slight offenses, Capt. Williams was present, and so was Mr. Whitchurch, complainant and counsel for his side. When, at 1:40, Capt. Williams was called, he answered "here," and stepped forward with an application to the Commissioners to be allowed to employ counsel, as he believed that permission would facilitate the trial. Commissioners Wheeler, Morrison, and MacLean had come in, and after a brief consultation they granted the application. It was only a few moments later that Mr. George Bliss came into the court-room, and sat down at the left of the Commissioners. As soon as he was notified that the board was ready, he made an application for an adjournment of all proceedings in the case until the District Attorney could bring to trial the indictment in the Court of General Sessions. He assured the Commissioners that the trial would be held on Wednesday next, and in accordance with the rules and dictates of justice he asked that the trial before the Commissioners be postponed. Mr. Whitchurch objected, believing the board to be a "law unto themselves," and entirely indifferent to what was taking place in the criminal court. The question was put, and the motion of Commissioner French to adjourn was lost, Mr. Wheeler and Mr. French in the affirmative, Mr. Morrison and Mr. MacLean in the negative.

Mr. French—Mr. Bliss, the motion is lost.

Mr. Bliss, (very calmly)—So I hear.

Mr. French, (impatiently)—Very unjust to Capt. Williams. Mr. Bliss, have you anything to say or offer?

Mr. Bliss—Nothing to say, Sir.

Mr. Whitchurch had something to say, and he recalled his witness, Alexander Woods, and half a dozen others, who were sent to the back room. Woods was put upon the stand, and Mr. Whitchurch made some inquiries, eliciting nothing of importance. The witness was asked if he had heard McGee testify at the last hearing that Whitchurch had made a fool of himself at the time of the alleged clubbing. He had not, it appeared, but he "read it in the papers."

Mr. Whitchurch—Did you think that I made a fool of myself?

Mr. Bliss—I would like to know if this witness is called here as an expert?

As Woods was about going from the stand Mr. Bliss called him back to explain how Smith, who is said to have been assaulted, came to stagger. The witness said he staggered just as others did who were pushed. When Woods stepped back, Mr. Whitchurch said, "that is all I have." Mr. Bliss then stepped forward and renewed his application for an adjournment. "I call the attention of the Police Commissioners to the fact that it appears that an adjournment cannot possibly inconvenience any of the witnesses in this case. The ordinary rules of justice uphold me in this request. It is only a question whether the Commissioners will insist upon going on or not. I renew my application for an adjournment."

Commissioner French was about to put the question when Mr. Bliss said: "There's no hurry now, the elections are over."

Mr. MacLean (smilingly)—What have the elections got to do with it, Mr. Bliss?

Mr. Bliss smiled mischievously back at the Commissioner, and rising, said in a loud, clear manner: "An instant before the vote is taken. I submit to the Commissioners that the election is over, and that there is not now any excuse for pressing this trial against this accused person. Before the election there might, in their estimation, have been a cause. But when, in my knowledge, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee called upon and informed Capt. Williams that if he would stand in with the Democratic Party during the election, things would be made all right for him in this matter after the election, and that otherwise it would be hot for him, it seems to me that there is abundant reason for postponing the hearing."

This speech created great excitement among the Commissioners and in the audience. Mr. MacLean leaned back in his chair, and remarked: "I don't know what this has got to do with the case."

Mr. Bliss—I think it has a great deal to do with it. And when such an attempt is made to influence him, I think he is entitled to ventilate his case.

Mr. Morrison desired to say a word, and went on to declare that he had heard the assertion as to a fact. The matter had never come to his knowledge. "I have never," he said, "been approached by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and I don't suppose he has approached my colleague." For the same reason that he had last week opposed an adjournment, he was opposed to it now.

Mr. Bliss—When it was proposed before the election to transfer Capt. Williams, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee was in the room at the time the proposition was made. It may have been by accident—perhaps he dropped in just as any gentleman might who was down from the country. This suggestion inflamed Mr. Whitchurch, and he objected to having the Commissioners brow-beaten by the counsel. In a discussion among the Commissioners of several cases in which officers had been suspended with indictments pending over them, Mr. Morrison remarked that he did not think Capt. Williams should have charge of his precinct while the criminal indictment was pending against him.

Another vote on adjourning was taken, with the same result as in the preceding vote. Mr. MacLean proposed to adjourn until to-day at 10 o'clock. Mr. Bliss said he made no application for such an adjournment. The motion having been lost, Mr. Bliss indicated his desire to cross question Mr. Whitchurch. This proposition did not please Mr. Whitchurch, who objected, but the Commissioners held that as he had been a witness he could be cross-examined. Mr. Bliss asked him how he came to be so deeply interested in the case, and received the reply that he took it up as a citizen of New-York, and with no idea of remuneration or offer of any inducement for proceeding in the matter.

Mr. Bliss—Then if any one has stated that you were to be paid $100 if Capt. Williams was indicted, and a place for $1,200 a year if he was dismissed the force or convicted—that statement is not true, is it?

Mr. Whitchurch—That statement is incorrect.

Mr. Bliss—You are married, Mr. Whitchurch?

Mr. Whitchurch—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Bliss—Then, if your wife has made such a statement as that, she is mistaken, is she?

Mr. Whitchurch—I have received no offer of a place.

The witness was a trifle nervous now, and objected to being cross-questioned. He then, on further questioning, admitted that a man had offered to pay him $100 if Capt. Williams could be removed, and that he would pay the witness the $100 if he succeeded. This admission caused another ripple of excitement. Commissioner French was exceedingly indignant. If this was a money-making undertaking, he wanted to hear all about it. Mr. Whitchurch indignantly resented the suggestion that he was engaged in a money-making venture. He arose and explained that he had received the letters from the man who had promised him $100, but he offered to let the Commissioners read the letters. The offer was declined. He said he had received no promises from any other quarter. Then he admitted that a friend had told him that if he continued in the course he was pursuing he was "eligible to the highest gift the citizens of New-York could give him." This caused the occupants of the trial-room to laugh, and Commissioner MacLean called them to order. Pursuing his cross-examination still further, Mr. Bliss sought to ascertain what the Tax-payers' Association, with which Mr. Whitchurch is connected, purports to be. Mr. Whitchurch appealed to the Commissioners to protect him from these questions. Commissioner Morrison asked what Mr. Bliss proposed to show.

Mr. Bliss—I will say frankly that the association is a bogus one, got up for black-mailing purposes.

Mr. Morrison, (to Mr. Whitchurch)—Do you appear here as the counsel of the Tax-payers' Association?

Mr. Whitchurch—I do not.

Mr. Bliss—Well, if he don't want the affairs of the Tax-payers' Association inquired into, we'll drop it.

Mr. Whitchurch, (to the Commissioners)—I object to that slur.

To further questions by Mr. Bliss, Mr. Whitchurch answered that he is not a native of this country, but landed here in 1847, from England. He did not go to the war.

Mr. Bliss—Did you not make it plain that you were not subject to draft?

Mr. Whitchurch objected. Mr. Bliss said he had no objection to stating why he asked the question. He desired to show that the witness had gone before the British Consul, with several other persons, and had made an affidavit that he was a British subject and not liable to draft, whereas he really became a naturalized citizen on Oct. 5, 1857. Mr. Bliss said he proposed to follow up the line of testimony to show that the witness was not a credible one. Mr. Whitchurch could not remember that he had ever made such an oath or that he had been at the British Consul's for the purpose described. He explained that his memory was very defective.

Mr. Bliss—Don't you remember going to No. 29 Broadway, and taking an affidavit with several other people, all swearing at once?

Mr. Whitchurch—Not to my recollection.

Then he was asked if he knew Charles B. Price, of No. 650 Eighth-avenue. He said he did, but Price has not had him arrested. Mr. Bliss intimated that the witness had been arrested for collecting money and not applying it to the purpose for which it was intended. Mr. Whitchurch indignantly denied this.

Mr. Bliss made another application for an adjournment until Thursday next. "I say frankly that if you do not adjourn, I shall not put on the stand 10 or a dozen witnesses who should be put on after the trial. I shall not put the Captain on the stand, and it seems to me that it will be no justice to him to force this case along now. We see that two of the Commissioners are in favor of adjournment and two are opposed. Suppose you close the case. I don't think you can dispose of the case in the board before the trial comes on." He considered it unjust to endeavor to compel the Captain to testify now.

After some discussion and an offer of amendments to the resolution to adjourn, the board decided to consider the case again on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

THE CASE IN GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the General Sessions Court, yesterday morning, Assistant District Attorney Rollins called the cases of Capt. Williams and Officer Fleming, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, indicted for assaulting Charles W. Smith, of Brooklyn. The accused officers did not appear in person, but ex-United States Attorney Bliss represented them, and put in a plea of not guilty. Mr. Rollins gave notice that he would move the case in the early part of next week, and suggested that Wednesday next be agreed upon as the day of trial. Mr. Bliss said that the sooner the case was disposed of the better he should like it. There were certain proceedings pending against Capt. Williams at Police Head-quarters, and he wished that the indictment found against his client should be disposed of immediately. He would be ready to try the case on any day that the District Attorney might name on receiving 24 hours' notice. Judge Gildersleeve then set down the case for Wednesday next.

A JEWISH BURIAL SERVICE.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE RABBI EINHORN AT THE TEMPLE BETH-EL.

The funeral services over the remains of the Rev. Dr. David Einhorn, the pioneer of the reform and Sunday-service movement in Judaism, which took place yesterday morning at the Temple Beth-el, although at first intended to be very simple and quiet, were grand and imposing. The Moorish columns at the main entrance of the temple were spanned by a heavy weight of folded crape, upheld in the centre by a black rosette. Within the vestibule, the central doorway was draped in a similar manner, and entrance was to be effected during the services only by way of the wings. The interior itself, with that wealth of purple and gold which betrays the workings of the Oriental artistic intelligence, were transformed by means of crape and black cloth. The whole front of the building, extending nearly across the eastern wall, was banked up with unbroken sable, festoons of which clung to the carved railing, and wound about the tall standards of the lighted lamps, to the very apex. The gallery, which encircles the whole interior, the eastern wall excepted, was nearly hidden by broad and heavy festoons of black cloth, which crept down the ornate sustaining columns to the floor, and were maintained in place by immense rosettes, at the top of the railing. The lighted lamps, or rather circular parterres of gas-jets, arranged with a vague intention to produce the effect of a blossom of fire, rested upon standards so thickly wound with black cloth that the metal was at no point visible. The impression produced upon the imagination of the spectator by such masses of sable, contrasting with the brilliant color decoration that formed their background, was one so profoundly sombre as to be almost oppressive.

At 9 o'clock the coffin, borne by the 12 pall-bearers and followed by the mourners, was carried through the main entrance of the temple, which was then closed until it should be carried out again to be placed in the hearse. A bier in front of the pulpit received the coffin, which bore no other symbol of affection than a large floral offering, with a design and legend wrought in purple upon a white ground bordered with evergreens. The building was already filled with people, and the ample pulpit platform a moment later thronged with Rabbis and other officers, among whom were the Rev. Dr. Gottheil, of the Temple Emanu-el; the Rev. Dr. Jacobs, the Rev. Dr. Kohler, now minister of the Temple Beth-el, and son-in-law of the dead Rabbi; the Rev. Emile Hirsch, of Louisville, also a son-in-law; the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hirsch, of Philadelphia, an intimate friend and co-worker of years' standing; the Rev. Dr. Friedlander and other prominent Rabbis; the Trustees of the temple in a body, headed by their President, Mr. Ferdinand Kurzman; the heads of the several committees associated with the financial, educational, and other interests of the congregation, together with the Presidents of a number of Jewish congregations in this City, delegations from former congregations of the Rev. Dr. Einhorn, in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and others present by special invitation.

The ritual for the dead was read in Hebrew, and the musical services, which were very solemn and elaborate, were conducted by Mr. Sternberger from the platform. The Rev. Dr. Kohler was the first to address the assemblage, reviewing, in a German oration, occupying only a few minutes, the salient points in the remarkable career of the deceased. Starting from his birth at Neopeck, a small village in Bavaria, in 1809, and his early bias toward literary pursuits, Dr. Kohler traced with comprehensive brevity the influences that united in the development of the breadth and originality that have distinguished alike his written works and his pulpit efforts. As a boy of 15, at Fürth, under the tutelage of the celebrated Rabbi Wolf Hamburger, then the leading Talmudist of Germany, he attracted the attention of his Professors by his acute philosophical analysis, his retentive memory, and his singular faculty for the interpretation of the deep maxims and parables of Jewish literature. At 17 he was admitted to the University of Würzburg, after considerable opposition on race grounds. The theological thought of Germany was at this time in a transition stage, almost exclusively engaged in winnowing and sifting. Young Einhorn's quick insight saw that a new culture impulse could be engrafted into Judaism only by rejecting its formalism, and by infusing a new spirit into Jewish life. It was here, before he was 20 years old, that he conceived the idea and avowed the purpose of initiating the great reform movement to which his whole after-life was devoted. He was long without a congregation, but at last his enthusiasm led to a call in the Village of Hoestadt, (Oldenburg,) where his Reformed Judaism was first set forth as a system. He had adopted the ripest results of German university criticism, and planted himself firmly upon monotheism in its simplest form. Subsequently called to Mecklenburg-Schwerin, where he was created Senior Rabbi, at an important conference of Rabbis held at Frankfort-on-the-Main he explained his doctrines, his hopes of a new Jewish culture to grow out of them, and proposed the abrogation of orthodox formalism. The Rabbis listened respectfully, but declined to co-operate. At Pesth, in Austria, he initiated the Sunday service movement; but the critical year for reformers of all types, 1848, drew on, and he was fain to leave his work half done and return to Neopeck, where he passed some years in philosophical studies.

His sympathy with all struggles for freedom was genuine, and when, a quarter of a century ago, attracted by his literary fame, a congregation in Baltimore was founded for him, and he was again comfortably settled, he could not brook the restraint of the tongue and pen imposed by the slave system, and had to leave Baltimore to escape the rage of a pro-slavery mob. In Philadelphia, whither he had escaped, Mr. Goodman, a member of the present Board of Trustees of the Temple Beth-el, made his acquaintance and invited him to New-York.

Dr. Kohler was followed by the venerable Samuel Hirsch, and the latter by the Rev. Mr. Hirsch, of Louisville, both of whom pronounced brief eulogies.

The services closed, the organ played a dirge, and the pall-bearers lifted the coffin and bore it down the central aisle to the hearse, the assemblage standing with heads uncovered. The coffin was preceded by the President and Vice-President of the congregation. Among the pall-bearers were Mr. Samuel Goodman, Mr. J. M. Stein, the ex-Presidents of the congregation, and the heads of the committees. The mourners followed two by two; the congregation dispersed silently to their homes, and the remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for burial.

THE ASSAULT ON DR. FOOTE.

A HARTFORD BARBER THE PROBABLE ASSAILANT.

The mysterious assault that was made upon Dr. E. B. Foote, of No. 120 Lexington-avenue, a few days ago, has been partially explained by a letter received in Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday evening, by the friends of one August Woehler, a barber, of that city. Dr. Foote was attacked by a strange young man with a pistol, and in the struggle that ensued the pistol was discharged, and the young man was wounded in the hand; but he subsequently escaped. The letter written by Woehler to his friends says that he came to New-York with the intention of killing Dr. Foote and then committing suicide, although it is believed that the two never met before nor had anything to do with each other. He paid $16 for a revolver, he says in the letter, and went to Dr. Foote's office. "I was thinking," he wrote, "how, in a few minutes, he would be shot in the bowels, and he would lie there, with his brains blown out. But things did not turn out that way. I could have shot him in the back, but I did not want to do that, for it would have looked a kind of mean." He describes the struggle, giving substantially the same account that was given by Dr. Foote, and says that he would still like to kill Dr. Foote before he dies, but that he will have to give it up, as he has no money left to buy a revolver. "When you receive this," he concludes, "I will be no more. Don't look for my body, for you won't find it." He also sent to Hartford directions for the disposition of his property, which amounts to about $2,000. Dr. Foote is positive that he never saw Woehler before the day of the assault. He received a letter from Hartford, at the end of October, signed A. Weller, as he understood it, saying that the writer of the letter would call upon him. It is believed that Woehler's mind was unbalanced, and that he has since committed suicide, his father having disappeared mysteriously some years ago and never returned. It was thought at the time that the elder Woehler took passage on a steam-boat, and jumped overboard; and the suspicion now is that the barber has done the same thing. He was unmarried, and leaves a mother and one sister, and he arranged that his mother shall be paid $8 a week out of his property as long as the money lasts.

THE VACANT POLICE JUSTICESHIP.

The Third Assembly District Republican Association, at a meeting held in Science Hall last evening, adopted a resolution recommending William F. Kintzing, a member of the association, for appointment as Police Justice, in place of the late Justice Kasmire. Charles N. Taintor, William P. Richardson, and Thomas F. Gearey were appointed a committee to wait upon Mayor Cooper and urge the appointment of Mr. Kintzing.

HENRY GENET TO GO TO JAIL

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.

THE PRISONER WHO ESCAPED FROM SHERIFF BRENNAN AFTER HIS CONVICTION—JUDGE JOHN R. BRADY'S OPINION.

Henry W. Genet, the "Prince Hal" of the days of the Tweed Ring, was convicted in December, 1873, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of having defrauded the City through false pretenses. Before he was sentenced, Sheriff Brennan and a Deputy Sheriff watched him so badly that he escaped from the City. For their negligence Sheriff Brennan and his Deputy spent 30 days in the Ludlow-Street Jail under sentence of court. Genet remained away from this City until about two years ago, when he returned, and was admitted to bail in $25,000 pending an appeal from his conviction to the General Term of the Supreme Court. Judge Davis accepted the bail, and granted a stay of execution of sentence. A decision affirming the judgment of the lower court was rendered yesterday by the General Term. The opinion of the court was written by Judge John R. Brady.

The indictment on which Genet was convicted before Judge Daniels charged him with having obtained $4,802 on a bill made out in the name of J. McBride Davidson for material represented to have been furnished by Davidson for the construction of the Ninth District or Harlem Court-house. William M. Tweed and two lesser personages named McQuade and Porter were the Commissioners charged with the construction of the Court-house. Genet was their counsel, and, presumably, had great influence in controlling their judgment respecting the giving of contracts for work on the building and for material used in its construction. J. McBride Davidson applied to Genet for a contract for materials, and the latter referred him to Tweed, who said he would discuss the matter with Genet, and he had, no doubt the discussion would result favorably to Davidson. Following these occurrences, in June, 1871, Davidson met Genet, and again talked with him about getting the desired contract. Genet then gave Davidson a memorandum prepared by the architect of the Court-house, showing the quantity needed of the materials he wished to furnish. Genet gave Davidson to understand that he would get the contract, and induced him to make out a bill for $4,802 worth of materials, as if they had been delivered to the City. Upon handing the bill to Genet, Davidson told him he would not deliver the materials until he had been paid the money called for by the bill. Genet replied that he would be paid. "Prince Hal," as his adherents loved to call him, gave the bill to Cornelius Carson, the Secretary of the Harlem Court-house Commissioners. It was certified by the Commissioners, and audited in the Controller's office, and a warrant for its payment was prepared, which warrant was signed by the Controller and Mayor Hall. The amount of this warrant was paid to Genet, who receipted for it as the attorney of Davidson. After stating the facts with respect to the bill presented by Genet, which are briefly recited above, Judge Brady says, in the opinion of the General Term:

"It may seem strange that upon such an array of facts there can be any doubt that the defendant was the originator of a false representation, a false pretense, if the iron was not delivered at the time the bill was made out and presented to the Commissioners, and by them certified. The bill was false in every particular. No iron had been delivered, and, indeed, except what might be supposed to have been created by the informal interview with Mr. Tweed, there was no contract for iron made between Mr. Davidson and the Commissioners, or anybody else. It is quite evident that the Commissioners, in certifying such a bill, representing as it did the delivery of material, the non-receipt of which it was their duty to have known, were guilty of negligence by which what was a fiction became a fact in reality. It became a reality because, when their certificate was given, it was in condition to be sent forward to be impressed with the other acts in reference to it necessary to make it effective. If the defendant's connection with that paper had ceased, however, after its preparation and presentation, it might well be that he could not have been convicted of the offense of which he was accused. But it did not, because the evidence shows that when the warrant based upon it had gone through all the forms required in the fiscal department, and had received all the authentication necessary to insure its payment, it was received by him from the Controller, indorsed by him as the attorney of Davidson, to whose order it was drawn, and, upon presentation by him to the bank on which it was drawn, duly paid to him. It thus appears that the defendant, in effect, prepared the bill containing the false pretense, presented it to the Commissioners, (of whom he was the counsel, and might even as prudent men have relied upon his acts,) and received the warrant based upon it, and collected the amount. The response of the defendant to the accusation thus made by the people is substantially that he by this method undertook to procure the money for the purchase from Davidson in order to complete the contract for the reason that Davidson had positively declined to deliver the materials other than upon payment for them, and that he had no intention at that time, or at any subsequent time, to defraud or in any way wrong the City of New-York, but obtained the money for Mr. Davidson, and sought him to pay it over to him, and so offered, when he found him, and that, Davidson refusing to receive it, he paid it to Mr. Scallon, who used it in paying for labor done upon the Court-house. He has had the benefit of this exposition, but the jury, upon consideration of all the facts and circumstances of the case, have determined by their verdict that this defense was not satisfactorily established, and could not, therefore, relieve him from the consequences of the offense with which he stood charged. The learned counsel for the defense relied with much confidence on the consideration of this appeal, upon the fact that the defendant made no representation personally to the Mayor, or to the Controller, or to the Auditor. It must be admitted that he made no representation personally to the Mayor, inasmuch as no interview between them has been shown; but he cannot escape from the charge that he did, indirectly, make to the Mayor a false representation, a false pretense, by the preparation and use of the bill, which, through his direct instrumentality, became a voucher, and upon which, thus created by him, the Auditor, the Controller, and the Mayor acted. Indeed, it must be that this is a literal statement of the effect of that paper so far as the defendant is concerned, because it might with great propriety be said that the bill prepared by him, and which he knew must form a portion of such proceedings as would take place in the fiscal department of the City, was a direct statement on his part that its contents were true to each person whose duty rendered it necessary for him to examine and act upon it. It was this proceeding, this pretense, which set the claim in motion, and formed, as already suggested, the very foundation of all that was subsequently done, and consummated the wrong designed."

In concluding the opinion, Judge Brady carefully examines the statute under which Genet was indicted, and the exceptions taken on the trial to the rulings and charge of Judge Daniels. He holds that the indictment was perfect, that a case was made out on it, and that the administration of justice required the submission to the jury of the question as to the guilt or innocence of the accused man. It is understood that Genet will go to the Court of Appeals.

COUNTER DIVORCE SUITS.

MRS. SMITH'S ROMANCE, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet, of Newark, yesterday ordered that the cross divorce suits between Bernard Smith and his wife May be reopened. The order was based partly on an affidavit of John W. Green that Blanchard, one of Mr. Smith's witnesses, had proposed to him that he assist in getting Mrs. Smith out of the way; and there are suggestions of the development of a plot to kill her, to that end. Other affidavits represent that Blanchard had admitted that his testimony was false, and that Green had been offered money to give evidence against Mrs. Smith. The parties to the divorce suit formerly lived in Ireland, where Mrs. Smith's parents were in well-to-do circumstances, and Smith was their coachman. Mrs. Smith's mother died, and her father being in business and her brothers at school, she was left very much to herself. The result was that a warm friendship sprang up between her and Smith, and the feeling finally deepened into love. When her father learned the facts he promptly discharged Smith. The young couple at once proceeded to Dublin to be married, but on their arrival Smith found that he could not procure a license until he had been a resident of the city 21 days. They then took lodgings in the same house, and lived very quietly until they had acquired a legal residence, when the license was obtained and they were married. They at once came to this county and took up their residence in Newark, where they have resided for 15 years, Smith keeping a saloon and boarding-house. In the meantime, Mrs. Smith's father had died, leaving his property to the sons, with instructions to look after their sister. For many years Mrs. Smith received regular remittances from them, but last Summer they sent her $650, with the information that that was the last they would ever do for her unless she left her husband and came back to Ireland. Since then the parties have not lived very happily, and each instituted a suit for divorce, alleging that the other had been guilty of infidelity. Religious differences are alleged by Smith to have been a source of trouble between himself and wife, while Mrs. Smith intimates that the cessation of the remittances from her brothers has had a good deal to do with it. The new evidence in the case will not be heard until the 22d inst.

MORE CUSTOM-HOUSE ANNOYANCE.

The Customs officers seized yesterday four trunks and a box found in possession of a passenger by the steam-ship France, from Havre, who failed to mention them in his declaration. Three of the trunks and the box were directed to Mr. Henry Cram, a well-known and wealthy lawyer of this City. They were filled with ladies' wearing apparel of the costliest description. The other trunk was found on examination to contain a man's wardrobe, evidently in use, and was subsequently released. Mr. Cram called at the seizure-room during the afternoon, and explained that the person in charge of the trunks was a servant, who omitted to declare them through ignorance of the law. Mr. Cram said that there was no intention of evading the revenue, and offered to pay the duties. His offer was declined, however, and he will be compelled to prove his honesty, and submit to the usual red tape and delay before he can obtain his goods.

TAMMANY AFTER ELECTION.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE—AN ADDRESS TO BE ISSUED.

The Tammany General Committee held its regular meeting at Tammany Hall last evening, and despite the bad weather there was a very full attendance. Nearly all the lights of the organization were present, but Mr. Clinton sent a telegram saying that business required his presence in Buffalo this week. The gathering was not a hilarious one, nor were the members depressed. They talked and had the air of men who knew they were engaged in a hard fight; they were serious and not inclined to be demonstrative. So far as the general sentiment could be gathered, it seemed to be one of sullen satisfaction that Robinson had been defeated and Tilden disposed of. The loss of the County ticket was felt, but congratulations were expressed at the fact that the Board of Aldermen had been secured, or at least left in practically the shape it is now. The actual proceedings of the meeting occupied but a very short time. Mr. Joel O. Stevens called the meeting to order, and, in the absence of Chairman Clinton, nominated ex-Alderman Purroy for the position, who was promptly elected. After this some routine matters were gone through with, and the order of resolutions was reached. Ex-Assemblyman Grady then rose and offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the Democracy of the nation, which should be issued after being submitted to the Committee on Organization and approved by them. In speaking to his resolution, Mr. Grady said the time had come when the Tammany Democracy should give to the country the reasons why it had assumed the attitude it had; should point out what it had done, and declare the policy which would guide it in the future. It had, he said, opposed Gov. Robinson upon principle; it had made its fight against him in the interests of the Democratic Party; and what it had set out to do it had done. Gov. Robinson had been defeated, and he had been defeated because the Tammany Democracy, in pursuance of its openly declared purpose, had opposed him. The State of New-York was Democratic. The fact that the Tammany State ticket, other than Governor, had been elected, was evidence of this. Their opponents had declared that Mr. Kelly could not poll 5,000 votes. He had polled over 75,000 votes; polled them fairly, without trickery or false dealing. It was time also, said Mr. Grady, to show to the country how false were the charges so persistently made by their enemies, that the vote for Mr. Kelly was the result of a "deal" with the Republicans. There had been no deal; the Tammany Democracy had made no combination with Mr. Cornell. The charge was false. It had been declared again and again that the Tammany Democracy was to give its votes for Cornell, while the Republicans gave them in return their County ticket. Did the vote on Tuesday show this? The Republicans did not give Tammany Hall the County ticket, and the vote in this State for Mr. Kelly would probably be found to reach nearly 100,000. The Democratic State ticket was elected. That did not look like a bargain with the Republicans. These were truths which should be told to the country in the address for which the resolution provided. Mr. Grady's speech was received with applause, and the resolution was adopted. The entrance of Mr. Kelly to the hall had been greeted with great cheering, and the members seemed to think that it was now time to hear something from him. Loud calls of "Kelly! Kelly! Speech! Speech!" arose from various parts of the hall, but to make a speech was the last thing Mr. Kelly desired, and the shouting was summarily cut short by a motion to adjourn, which the Chairman declared carried. Mr. Kelly has determined to keep silence for the present, but to present his views upon the situation in the address. It is said he intends to speak very plainly upon several matters connected with the late campaign, and to show by an analysis of the vote the falsity of certain charges which were strongly urged during its progress.

THE CENTAL SYSTEM.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE INSIST ON ITS ENFORCEMENT.

At the first call on grain yesterday in the Produce Exchange, Mr. J. H. Herrick, Chairman of the Grain Committee, mounted the rostrum when the January options were reached, and read the following resolution, adopted by the Board of Managers of the Exchange, in reply to the protest of the grain trade against the enforcement of the cental system:

Whereas, The question of adopting the cental system in all transactions to which it can be applied on this Exchange was submitted to our members in May last, and it was decided in the affirmative by a large majority, it being left to the Board of Managers to determine at what time the system should take effect; and

Whereas, The Board of Managers having designated the 1st day of October, 1879, as a suitable date for that purpose, and the grain rules having been amended in conformity therewith; and

Whereas, The grain trade, in their request to the Board of Managers for the postponement of such date until Jan. 1, 1880, engaged that at that time the system should have their full and hearty support—

In view of these facts and of the further fact that this Exchange has communicated the result of its action to all the commercial exchanges of our country, of Great Britain and of Canada, and to the various departments of the General Government, inviting their co-operation in the proposed movement, from many of which organizations we have received assurances of earnest sympathy and of cordial support, and the Board of Managers being fully persuaded that this is a movement in the interest of trade, and in full accord with our system of decimal coinage, and one which, when the inconvenience attending its introduction shall have been overcome, will commend itself to the judgment and support of the mercantile world. Therefore be it

Resolved, That all transactions in grain hereafter made, falling due after Jan. 1, 1880, shall be in conformity with the cental system, as provided by the rules of the grain trade, as amended Sept. 20, 1879.

Mr. Herrick announced that the January call would have to proceed on the basis of the cental. This was done, but the only trade recorded was of 8,000 bushels No. 2 corn, at 107.4, by Sawyer, Wallace & Co. to Bingham Brothers. Some of the more prominent houses, such as Bingham Brothers, David Dows & Co., and Smith, Fiske & Co. applaud the action of the Board of Managers, but the remainder of the trade are dissatisfied with it, and doubt its practicability.

PROVIDING FUNDS FOR MISSIONARIES.

The General Committee of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church continued its session yesterday morning, Bishop Simpson presiding. The principal discussion was on the subject of Chinese missions. The Rev. H. K. Hines, of La Grande, Oregon, contended that the district he represent was not imbued with the prejudice against the Chinese which existed in California. The work of the Rev. Mr. Brown among the Chinese population of this City was made the subject of a report. A missionary from Canton, China, who is familiar with the language of that country, is already at work under the Rev. Mr. Brown's supervision. Bishop Gilbert Haven proposed the establishment of a mission in Alaska, and missions were also proposed in France and among the Spaniards in California. Appropriations were made for missions, to be administered as foreign missions, in Arizona and New-Mexico, and, under the head of domestic missions, for the Scandinavians in Californian; the New-York East, North-west, and Wisconsin Conferences to the German missions in California, Louisiana, Chicago, St. Louis; and the Central, Eastern, and Southern Missions, the Chinese in California, Oregon, and this State, the American Indians in various parts of the country, and the English-speaking Conferences generally. The entire amount to be appropriated is $595,000.

THE SPECULATION IN FOOD.

The produce markets were unsettled yesterday. Early in the day the speculative temper was decidedly bearish in Winter wheat, and the opening prices of options were 2 cents per bushel under the closing quotations of Wednesday. Soon afterward, however, the decline was more than regained on a better demand, chiefly speculative, and the market closed excited, with prices 3 to 5½ cents above the lowest of the day, and 2½ to 4 above the latest of Wednesday. Spring was only moderately active. It opened lower, but closed at an advance of 2½ to 4½ cents from the lowest points, with a better disposition to trade. There was less stringency in money, and the terms of insurance were less exacting, which served to quicken speculation. Corn was heavy during the day, but closed strong and in good demand, at an advance of 1 to 1½ cents over Wednesday's quotations. Oats opened weaker, but closed steadier, with a moderately active business. Provisions were inactive and weaker. Freights were firm, with a good demand for grain room. Cotton was more active, particularly in options, closing 7 to 10 points higher. Groceries were in more demand, especially sugars, which were advanced in price, refined showing a further improvement of ⅛ to ⅝ of a cent per pound.

A LITTLE JERSEY CITY FLOOD.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the water-main on Pacific-avenue, Lafayette, (Jersey City,) burst at Johnson-avenue. Two hours later the street for a circuit of 30 feet had been undermined, and the earth washed out and down the culvert on the corner of Washington-avenue. Last evening there was a hole, five feet deep, filled with water and mud, extending from one sidewalk on Pacific-avenue to the other, and the roadway was impassable for vehicles of any kind. Between 4 and 5 o'clock, car No. 3 of the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad reached the scene of the destruction. The horses were detached, and an attempt was made to push the car over the washout. The Belgian blocks with which the avenue is laid had up to that time kept their places. The jar of the moving car loosened them, and they fell into the cavity beneath. The car tracks spread and the forward end of the car followed the cobbles into the hole. There were few passengers aboard, and they escaped with a shaking up. The flow was stopped at 6 o'clock, and a man was put on guard to prevent further accidents.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The France brought 4,365,000 francs, in gold, yesterday.

Mayor Cooper was absent from his office yesterday, but Mr. Jordan L. Mott, the President of the Board of Aldermen, acted in his stead.

Four hundred and thirty-three immigrants were landed at Castle Garden yesterday. The France, from Havre, brought 299, and the Nevada, from Liverpool, 134.

Mr. A. D. F. Randolph will lecture this evening before the Lebanon Club for Working Men at Stanton and Columbia streets, on George Stephenson, the English railway engineer.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, suspended Alexander H. Reavy from the practice of the legal profession for two years, on charges of unprofessional conduct.

Timothy Grady, a vagrant, 40 years of age, fell overboard at Pier No. 55 East River, yesterday morning and was rescued from drowning by Acting Sergt. Malone, of the Thirteenth Precinct.

The old fire-bells on the Essex Market and Marion-street towers were sold yesterday by auction by Controller Kelly. Mr. D. G. Simmons purchased the former at $600, and Mr. D. A. Hopkins the latter at $930.

Nearly all the Aldermen were absent from the City Hall yesterday. They were in doubt as to some of the election returns for the next Common Council, and were seeking information at Police Head-quarters.

Some time between 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening and 6:30 on Wednesday morning burglars entered the grocery of H. Punchard & Co., No. 65 New-Bowery, through an unfastened window, forced open the safe in the office and stole $81 in silver.

There was no session of the Special Sessions yesterday, owing to the absence of Police Justice Smith. The court was consequently adjourned until to-morrow. There has been no session this week, a fact that subjects prisoners to the injustice of lengthened imprisonment.

The lecturer this evening, in the course being given this Winter at Association Hall, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, will be Mr. A. A. Hayes, Jr., who will describe "Life in the Far East," dwelling particularly upon the habits and customs of the Chinese and Japanese.

Mrs. Catharine Madill, who was shot by her husband in her home at No. 64 Oliver-street, on Wednesday night, was lying at the point of death in the Chambers-Street Hospital last night. She was able to converse freely about the circumstances that led to the shooting, and she made an ante-mortem statement.

In the case of J. H. Rowe, Frank Mordaunt, and George Boniface, who two months ago were enjoined, on the application of Samuel French & Son, dramatic agents, from producing the play, "Queen's Evidence," Judge Barrett filed a decision yesterday denying the motion to dissolve the injunction, and continuing the same, with costs.

President Hayes has accepted the invitation to be present at the opening of the Seventh Regiment fair, in aid of the new armory, on the afternoon of the 17th inst. Col. Clark has ordered the regiment to be in readiness to escort the President from his hotel to the armory, where a formal opening ceremony will be held at 3 o'clock.

John Conroy and Thomas Walsh, who were stabbed by Patrick McCormick, alias "Patsey the Tramp," in a scuffle on Wednesday morning in the grog-shop at No. 184 Worth-street, are still in the Chambers-Street Hospital in a very precarious condition. The surgeons in attendance have abandoned all hope of saving their lives, and their death is hourly expected.

The semi-annual catalogue and price-list of the Fall and Winter fashions, which is published by Edward Ridley & Sons, has just been issued to the public. It contains not only the newest styles and designs in ladies' dress goods and children's clothing, but also a complete list of fashionable fancy articles, ornamental and useful as well, and jewelry of almost every description.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have ordered New-Jersey Southern stock to be stricken from the list, as worthless. It has been equally worthless since last Spring, when the road was sold out under foreclosure and purchased by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey. During the recent excitement in stocks it was gambled in to a considerable extent.

William Sadlier, of No. 31 Barclay-street, engaged William Lewston, of No. 264 West Twentieth-street, a month ago to canvass for books. He seemed successful, and was given considerable work. During the month he turned in subscriptions representing $350 worth of goods. It is alleged, however, that they were found to be fraudulent subscriptions. Lewston was arrested, and yesterday Justice Wandell, in the Tombs Police Court, remanded him.

The General Term of the Supreme Court made an order, Jan. 6, 1879, directing that, after March 1, 1879, all Referee's sales of mortgaged property should take place in the basement of the County Court-house, and that the Referees should sell the property themselves, or pay auctioneers out of their own fees. The operation of the order was adjourned from time to time up to yesterday, when Judges Davis and Brady, sitting in General Term, rescinded it altogether.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week there were 238 deaths, 202 births, and 70 marriages recorded by the Board of Health.

In October 984 new patients were treated in the dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital. Of these 479 were males and 505 were females.

A meeting of the Directors of the Brooklyn gas companies will be held to-day, at which a circular will be prepared for submission to the stockholders in reference to the proposed consolidation of all the companies.

John Mitchell, an insane man, aged 57 years, left his home at Baltic-street and Schenectady-avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday night, clad only in a night-shirt. He was found dead yesterday morning in a vacant lot near his home. Death resulted from exposure.

While drunk on Wednesday night, Edward Smith, a carman, residing at No. 107 Graham-avenue, struck his wife Ellen on the head with a cotton-hook, inflicting a serious wound. Smith was arrested, and yesterday he was committed to await the result of his wife's injuries.

Mr. John W. Chadwick is to deliver a course of lectures in the Second Unitarian Church, at Clinton and Congress streets, Brooklyn, on Sunday evenings throughout the Winter, on "Poetry and Poets." The first lecture, on "Modern English Poetry," is to be delivered next Sunday evening.

The will of the late "Mort" Tunison, who for many years was the proprietor of a well-known resort for drivers on the old Coney Island road, was admitted to probate yesterday. The estate, which is valued at $100,000, is divided in equal parts between the widow, brother, and three daughters of the decedent.

On Wednesday John Weisher, aged 20 years, was arrested just after his arrival in Brooklyn from Texas, charged with abandoning his wife. Weisher, who is heir to $30,000 which he will receive when he comes of age, married a year ago, but after living with his wife for two months abandoned her. Yesterday Justice Semler committed Weisher for examination in default of bail.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Gopsill, the newly-appointed Postmaster of Jersey City, will file his bonds to-day, and enter next week on the discharge of his duties.

Elizabeth Connors, a married woman living at Garden and Newark streets, Hoboken, fell from a third-story window while hanging out clothes yesterday, and sustained fatal injuries.

In consequence of the reduction of the appropriation for the maintenance of the Jersey City Fire Department, the Fire Commissioners have concluded to disband two companies and dispense with the services of two District Engineers, one head-quarters stableman, one supply-wagon driver, three hosemen on call from each engine company, and three call truckmen from each truck company. These reductions in the number of men employed are recommended to avoid reducing salaries.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have determined to submit to a general meeting of the members two amendments to the constitution, the first of which provides that until the membership reaches 1,100 the initiation fee of new members shall hereafter be $10,000, and when it exceeds that number the fee shall be raised to $20,000. The present membership is 1,060, and from the 40 new members required to bring the total up to 1,100 the Exchange would consequently receive by this plan $400,000, or $25,000 more than enough to pay for the additional property recently purchased. The second amendment provides that when seats are sold by transfer of a member instead of by the Exchange, purchasers shall pay to the Exchange $1,000 after there are 1,100 members, instead of $500, as now. The last price paid for such a seat was $12,000. The previous price was $15,000.

THE JERSEY CITY POLICE.

Chief of Police Murphy, of Jersey City, has introduced a new feature among the rules designed to secure discipline among the employes of the department. He has discovered that some of the Sergeants, instead of making the rounds among the patrolmen which they are required to make, stay at home or devote themselves to private business or pleasure. In one case a Sergeant lay drunk at a time when he should have been going the rounds; but his report was submitted as though he had sounded the whistle on each post. The new rule provides each officer with a pad of blank reports. Each time he is visited by a roundsman he is required to make entry on one of these blanks of the time and place of such visit. On leaving his post he is to deposit the blank thus filled in in a locked box at the station-house. The Captain of the precinct only will be permitted to have the box key. The Captain's comparison of the roundsman's report with these slips will show whether the roundsman has attended to his business.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

A NEW STEAM-LAUNCH, SUPPOSED TO BE FOR TORPEDO SERVICE—NO NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

PANAMA, Oct. 28.—A beautiful steam-launch, to be used, it is supposed, as a torpedo boat, was landed at Aspinwall from the steam-ship Atlas, on the 26th inst., and brought by train to this city. This launch is of extremely delicate model, being 72 feet in length, with no more than 9 feet beam, and is said to be capable of making 20 knots an hour. This is the largest launch that has ever been carried over the Panama Railway intact, the gross weight being over 20 tons, employing three cars in its transportation. This latest addition to the Peruvian Navy was launched into the Colombian waters at 2 A. M. on the 28th ult., and was immediately sent down to the anchorage of the Pacific Mail Company for the finishing touches to the engines before beginning her voyage to Callao, whither she goes under steam. This morning, however, Gen. Ponce, the military commander of the port, dispatched an officer and a squad of men in boats, who took possession of the launch, and towed it back to the city. The Chilian Consul had protested energetically against permission being given to its commander, an officer of the Peruvian Navy, to leave the port. The President had given orders to the Captain of the port to take possession of the launch the moment it touched the water, but this duty he neglected, leaving it to the military commander to execute the order. The Peruvian Consul has made energetic counter-protests, and the agents of Peru are exceedingly anxious to have the boat dispatched. There can be no doubt that it is intended for torpedo service, but it is feared that the indifference which the Colombians have hitherto shown about fulfilling their obligations as neutrals will be again manifest. There is nothing new from the seat of war. The Lima *Press* of the 10th inst. publishes a telegram to the effect that the Amazonas was at the Lobos Islands, and had notified the ships loading guano there to discontinue their work.

A HOROLOGICAL BUREAU AT YALE.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 5.—The Prudential Committee of Yale College have instituted a horological bureau in connection with the Winchester Observatory, the object being to furnish an accurate time service, and give the local watch industries the advantages afforded by similar observatories in Europe. Leonard Waldo, late of the Time Service at the Harvard College Observatory, has been appointed the astronomer.

"AFTER THE STORM," (political,) we shall enjoy the succeeding "calm," and be able to make our selections from KNOX's brilliant stock of fall shapes of gentlemen's HATS, at No. 212 Broadway and Fifth-Avenue Hotel, in gratifying peace. Let us do it and do it promptly.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Washington, for Havana.—Mrs. J. Oakasmith, Miss Blanche Keisler, Juan de Cardenas y Chaves, Mr. and Mrs. S. Spenser, Miss L. Spenser, Justi Abad y Alfonsin, Lino Martinez, J. Mediavilla, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Jose E. Terry, Mrs. Prudence Hyatt and daughter, E. Conill and lady, A. Roving, Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Balboa, Mrs. Clark and daughter, M. Lilienthal, M. A. Bernheimer, Albert Franke, Mr. and Mrs. A. Molinar and three children, J. M. Borges, Mr. and Mrs. B. Vidal and child, Mr. and Mrs. Agustin Dias Albertini and son, A. Hernandez and child, Mrs. V. Weeks, E. Hurxthal, Mrs. M. Y. Becerra, Mrs. R. Callejas, Felix Maria Callejas, Sr., Felix M. Callejas, Jr., Emilio Cespedes, Mr. and Mrs. Elise Ponvert and two children, Casimiro O'Farrill, Salome Bruno, S. Hidalgo, B. Gardolir, A. Crumbie, R. W. Edwards, D. Mateios, Mrs. Mercedes B. Madan, Miss Elvira Martinez, Miss Juana Martinez, Salvador and Rafael Martinez, Alejandro Morales y Herrera, Mrs. Anna Montalva De Morales, Miss Rosario Morales, Alejandro and Domingo Morales, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Carlew, Mr. and Mrs. V. Galarza, F. Alvarez, Mrs. A. Conill Peres de la Riva, Oscar Conill, Jose Salmonte y Carbonell, Miss Mathilde De Cordoba, Mrs. Margarita F. De Dobarganes, Aurelio Dobarganes, Miss Carmela Dobarganes, Ernesto Dobarganes, Miss Maria Dobarganes, Luis Morales, Mrs. Mathilde B. De Cordoba, Diego Sanchez y Sarria, V. Lagos, William Russell, Gerhard Gerdes, R. S. C. Lewis, P. P. Perera, E. Solomon, Ramon Alonso, Charles Boremsky, Henry Touceda, John A. Moran, Ramon Dobarganes, Miss Mercedes De Cordoba, Jose Terry, Jose J. Morales, Miss Antonia Martinez, Miss I. Wright, Alexandre Bardet, Mrs. Mary Horan and child.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship France, from Havre.—Dr. E. Seguin, J. H. Titus, Mr. De Sertel, S. Viarto, L. Lewens, S. and E. Marshall, F. Teattran, Mrs. M. Luer, J. Cabanna, F. Kuty, T. Jumker, Mr. Pez, Mr. De la Grange and lady, Mrs. Thomas and child, A. Barret, Mrs. Buttles, Mr. Bourbon, lady and two children, Mrs. Warren and son, Mr. De la Vega, lady, and five children, L. L. Reinhart, T. Delms, G. De Palstans, T. Fonesty, lady, and two children.

In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.—Lieut.-Commander Chadwick, Mrs. Chadwick, S. R. Stanton, Miss Louise Nathan, Mrs. Vreeland, Neil Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Rook and four children, Mr. Mitchell, Miss C. J. Elton, E. Vreeland, G. Kelly, Charles Gane, W. H. Hurst, Miss Kate Smith.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

Nov. 6.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped 26-100 second fast.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:38 | Sun sets.....4:50 | Moon rises.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sandy Hook..	1:18	Gov. Island..	2:07	Hell Gate....	3:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, NOV. 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Herder, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, Kunhardt & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Canima, (Br.,) Liddicoat, Hamilton, A. E. Outerbridge & Co.; Sarah, Shearin, Philadelphia, J. G. Roberts; Ptolemy, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, Busk & Jevons; Anthracite, Warren, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; City of Washington, Timmerman, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; William Woodward, Young, Baltimore, J. S. Krems; Manhattan, Kelley, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; J. W. Garrett, Foster, Baltimore, J. S. Krems.

Ships Atalanta, (Norw.,) Marchussen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Centennial, Bearse, Yokohama, Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Barks Pere de Famille, Durand, Bordeaux, Dassori, Strachle & Co.; Ariete, (Aust.,) Matcovich, Corfu, Slocovich & Co.; Rigurd Jarl, (Norw.,) Tortensen, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.; Louise, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Genoa, Slocovich & Co.; Nathaniel, (Norw.,) Thill, Bremen, Benham, Boyesen Pickering & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Bristol City, (Br.,) Peters, Bristol 16 ds., with mdse. to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Steam-ship Fulica, (Br.,) Young, Newcastle-on-Tyne 19 ds., with mdse. to G. A. & E. Meyer.

Steam-ship Prior, (Br.,) Brown, Leith 18 ds., with iron to order—vessel to John C. Seager.

Steam-ship Rialto, (Br.,) Bond, Hull 17 ds., with mdse. to Sanderson & Son.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Rigby, Liverpool Oct. 25 and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Atlas, (Br.,) Hughes, Gonaives Oct. 3, St. Marc 3d, Port au Prince 5th, Jeremie 9th, Barranquilla 14th, Cartagena 21st and Colon 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Alps, (Br.,) Krause, Jacmel Oct. 17, Aux Cayes 20th, Gonaives 22d, St. Marc 23d, Port au Prince 25th and Kingston 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Nereus, Hallet, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Ship G. B. Carver, Dow, Hull 33 ds., in ballast to Carver & Barnes.

Ship Genevieve Strickland, Skewes, Antwerp 30 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Colchester, Henderson, London 32 ds., with chalk to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Dorsea, Couries, St. Nazaire 39 ds., in ballast to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Ship Otto and Antonie, (Norw.,) Gundersen, Antwerp 38 ds., with iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Carmel, (Norw.,) Jensen, Rotterdam 41 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Bark Superbo, (Aust.,) Glavan, Gloucester 31 ds., with salt to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Vincenzo Accame, (Ital.,) Bertora, Cette 63 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Hebe, (Norw.,) Gram, Westport 30 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Catalpa, Hammond, of and from New-Bedford, in ballast to master.

Bark Kwasind, Spragne, Liverpool Sept. 26, in ballast to F. I. Nevius & Son. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Erbren, (Norw.,) Petersen, Plymouth 38 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Charlie Hickman, Rutherford, Havre 46 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Anglesea, Card, Liverpool 48 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Topdal, (Norw.,) Olsen, Rochefort 55 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Verona, Bartlett, London 34 ds., with iron to order—vessel to McKay & Dix.

Bark President Dane, (Norw.,) Jensen, Bremen 60 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Susan L. Campbell, Brooks, Calais Sept. 26, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Freia, (Norw.,) Jansen, Porsgrund 58 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Salon, (Norw.,) Olsen, Arundel 65 ds., in ballast to Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.

Bark Agder, (Norw.,) Osmunsen, Leith 53 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Aretis, Monroe, Luarca 47 ds., in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co.

Brig Bessie May, Buck, Bayonne 35 ds., in ballast to F. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Francisco, (Span.,) Guiscafre, Aguadilla 22 ds., in ballast to S. Micholeno.

Brig Mary Stowe, (Br.,) Wilson, Miragoane 23 ds., with logwood to Thackeray & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, N.N.E.; thick with rain; at City Island, strong, E.; light rain.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Weser, for Bremen; Herder, for Hamburg; City of Brussels, for Liverpool; State of Georgia, for Glasgow; Italia, for Glasgow; City of Washington, for Havana; Manhattan, for Norfolk; Scotia, for Bar-row.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Lizzie Wright, (Br.,) Wells, from Rouen, which was anchored below, came up 6th.

SPOKEN.

Oct. 12, lat. 42 23, lon. 37 55, bark Walagrif, (Br.,) from London, for Quebec, 63 ds. out.

Oct. 18, lat. 42, lon. 49, bark Susan L. Campbell, (Br.,) from Calais, for New-York.

Nov. 4, lat. 41, lon. 66, bark Hawthorn, (Br.,) hence for Queenstown.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—The steam-ship City of New-York, Capt. Reynolds, from New-York Nov. 1, arr. here this morning on her way to Vera Cruz.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Sld. 1st inst., Laruena; 3d inst., Republic, Vale; 4th inst., Bessie, Nor, Catarina Doge, latter for Baltimore; Lady of the Lake; 5th inst., Saga, Falk, both for Delaware River; Medesta, Franmaed, Bokhara, Elise G., for New-York.

Arr. 6th inst., Carlotta, Ottone, Holden, Earl Granville, Charles H. Marshall.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The National Line steam-ship Canada, Capt. Heeley, from New-York Oct. 22, for this port, arr. off the Lizard yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Australia, Capt. Ward, from New-York Oct. 25, for this port, has passed the Lizard.

The steam-ship Lombard, (Br.,) Capt. Stephenson, from Oct. 15, Quebec 19th, and Sydney, C. B., 22d, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Devon, (Br.,) Capt. Stafford, from New-York Oct. 20, has arr. at Bristol.

The steam-ship Rusiano, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from Baltimore Oct. 17, has arr. at Havre.

The steam-ship Provincia, Capt. Serro, from New-York Oct. 15, has arr. at Marseilles.

The steam-ship Schiedam, Capt. Chevalier, from New-York Oct. 22, has arr. at Rotterdam.

The steam-ship D. Steinmann, (Belg.,) Capt. De Smet, from New-York Oct. 23, for Antwerp, has been signaled off the Lizard.

The steam-ship Glamorgan, (Br.,) Capt. Buck, from Liverpool Nov. 2, for Boston, which anchored off Ballyhalbert in consequence of an accident to her machinery, has returned to Greenock.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—The steam-ship Lord Gough, Capt. Hughes, from Philadelphia Oct. 27, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Annie, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from Montreal Oct. 16, Quebec 21st, and Sydney, C. B., 23d, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Roscommon, (Br.,) Capt. Steele, from Charleston Oct. 19, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Bohemian, (Br.,) Capt. Grundy, sld. hence to-day for Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 6.—The North German Lloyds' steam-ship Oder, Capt. Liest, from New-York Oct. 25, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, Nov. 6.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Sidonian, Capt. McFee, from New-York Oct. 25, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 6.—The Allan Line steam-ship Nova Scotian, Capt. Richardson, from Baltimore Oct. 24 and St. John, N. F., 30th, arr. here to-day on her way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 6.—The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Wyoming, Capt. Murray, from New-York Oct. 28, for Liverpool, arr. here this evening.

Swallowing

POISON

Spurts of disgusting mucus from the nostrils or upon the tonsils, Watery Eyes, Snuffles, Buzzing in the Ears, Deafness, Crackling sensations in the Head, Intermittent Pains over the Eyes, Foetid Breath, Nasal Twang, Scabs in the Nostrils, and Tickling in the Throat are

SIGNS of CATARRH.

No other such loathsome, treacherous, and undermining malady curses mankind. One-fifth of our Children die of diseases generated by its Infectious Poison, and one-fourth of living men and women drag out miserable existences from the same cause. While asleep, the impurities in the nostrils are necessarily swallowed into the stomach and inhaled into the lungs to poison every part of the system.

Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure absorbs the purulent virus and kills the seeds of poison in the farthest parts of the system. It will not only relieve, but certainly cure Catarrh at any stage. It is the only remedy which, in our judgment, has ever yet readily cured a case of Chronic Catarrh.

CURED! CURED! CURED! CURED!

G. G. PARSBURY, Prop. West End Hotel, Long Branch, Cured of 20 years' Chronic Catarrh.

S. BENEDICT, JR., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N. Y., (member of family,) Cured of Chronic Catarrh.

Rev. CHAS. J. JONES, New-Brighton, S. I.: "Worth ten times its cost."

J. D. McDONALD, 710 Broadway, N. Y., (Sister-in-law,) Cured of 40 years' Chronic Catarrh.

Mrs. JOHN DOUGHTY, Fishkill, N. Y., Cured of 8 years' Chronic Catarrh.

Mrs. JACOB SWARTZ, JR., 200 Warren-st., Jersey City, Cured of 18 years' Chronic Catarrh.

A. B. THORN, 183 Montague-st., Brooklyn, (self and son,) Cured of Catarrh.

Rev. WM. ANDERSON, Fordham, N. Y., Cured of 20 years' Chronic Catarrh.

Rev. C. H. TAYLOR, 140 Noble-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I am radically cured of Catarrh."

A. MCKINNEY, R. R. Pres., 33 Broad-st., N. Y.: "My family experienced immediate relief."

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

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